BOMBAY COURIER.

VOLUME XXXIII.] SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1823. [NUMBER 1609.

IT has been resolved, that all Advertisements which appear under the Signature of the Secretary of Government, or of any other Officers of Government properly authorized to publish them in the BOMBAY COURIER, are meant, and must be deemed to convey official Notifications of the Board's Orders and Regulations, in the same manner as if they were particularly specified to any Servant of the COMPANY, or others to whom such Orders and Regulations have a reference.
BOMBAY CASTLE, 21ST SEPTEMBER 1792.

JOHN MORRIS, SECRETARY.

Proclamation.

Bombay to wit. BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that a Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, and General Goal Delivery, will be holden before the Honorable the Court of the Recorder of Bombay, at the Court House in the Town Hall, in Bombay, on Monday the fourteenth day of July next, at Eleven o'Clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Felonies and other Crimes and Misdemeanors, had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the places and factories subordinate thereto, and dependent thereon; and also to enquire, hear and determine, in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs and Oppressions had, done and committed by any of his Majesty's British subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that, at the same time and place will be holden a Sessions of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences, had, done, perpetrated or committed on the High-Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time and place above mentioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court. Dated this 19th day of June in the Fourth year of the Reign of His Majesty King George IV.

D. SETON,
SHERIFF.

Advertisement,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT a GENERAL QUARTER SESSIONS of the PEACE, will be held at my Office on WEDNESDAY the 9th of July at 12 o'clock noon.

B. NOTON,
Clerk of the Peace.

BOMBAY,
No. 17 MEADOWS STREET,
28th June 1823.

TO BE SOLD
AT THE
COMMISSARIAT OFFICE,
On MONDAY the 30th Instant,
AT 11 O'CLOCK IN THE FORENOON,
A
NUMBER OF
ARAB AND PERSIAN
HORSES
THE PROPERTY OF THE HONORABLE COMPANY.

E. BAKER,
Commissary General.

BOMBAY,
COMMISSARY GENERAL'S OFFICE,
24th June 1823.

FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION

A FEW pipes of Fine Old London Particular MADEIRA WINE, from Keirs and Co ..... at Rs. 600 per pipe.
Do. from other houses, imported from London in the Melpomene.....at Rs. 500
A few Hogsheads Do. Do.....at Rs. 250
English Claret in Hogsheads .....at Rs. 200
Excellent Port, in six dozen chests.....at Rs. 20 per doz.
Do (Pints) in 12 dozen chests.....at Rs 12 per doz.
Apply at Mr NICOL'S Office.

Bombay, 21st June 1823.

FOR SALE
A FINE YOUNG ENGLISH
COW

For Price &c. apply to Mr. KEMPT.

Bombay, 28th June 1823.

Recorder's Court.

PLEA SIDE.

James Gathorne Remington, James Henry Crawford, Mathew Theodoseus Dennis De Vitre, and Mansfield Forbes, carrying on trade and business together in Copartnership at Bombay under the firm of Messrs. Remington, Crawford and Company.—Complainants.

VS.

Christopher Brown Boyce.—Defendant.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

THAT on TUESDAY next, 1st proximo there will be Sold by the Sheriff of Bombay (under and by virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued in the above cause) at the said Defendant's Shop in the Fort.

ALL
HIS MODERN
Household Furniture
CONSISTING OF

Bedsteads and bedding, Couches, Chairs, Tables, Bureaus, dressing Tables, Eight day Clock, looking Glasses, Shigrampoe and pair of Horses, Saddle horse &c.

ALSO,

The remainder of the Stock of empty Bottles.

FRIDAY, 4th PROXIMO.

Will be resold every Article bought at previous Sales and not cleared away before that day.

The loss sustained by this Sale will be levied on the former buyers.

Catalogues of Tuesday's sale may be had on the premises.

H. GRAY,
Late Sheriff

BOMBAY,
28th June 1823.

NOW EXPOSED
FOR SALE
AT
MR. WOOLER'S SHOP
IN DADY'S BUILDINGS
THREE VERY ELEGANT
CHANDELIERS,
ALSO,

2 Excellent Fowling Pieces, double and single barreled, with percussion locks on Manton's principle, by Richards.

IMPORTED PER H. C. S. WATERLOO.

Bombay 28th June 1823.

Advertisement.

TO BE SOLD
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
On WEDNESDAY next, the 2d Proximo,
AT 11 O'CLOCK,
IN A GODOWN
BEHIND THE
KING'S BARRACKS
CLOSE TO
JAMASJEE NASSERWANJEE'S WAREHOUSE,
On account of the manufacturer,
FORTY HOGSHEADS
OF ABBOTT'S REJECTED
PALE ALE,
IMPORTED PER
MELPOMENE,
CAPTAIN MOWBRAY,
FROM LONDON.

Bombay 27th June 1823.

FOR SALE,
ON COMMISSION,
AT
KEMPT AND CO'S.
A FEW COPIES OF
PEVERIL OF THE PEAK.

Bombay, June 28th 1823.

KEMPT AND CO.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On WEDNESDAY, 2nd July,
AT A
GODOWN
UNDER THE
Accountant General's Office,
ON ACCOUNT OF THE UNDERWRITERS,

541 Bales of Damaged Mocha Coffee.
35 Half.....Do.....Do.
66 Bales of Senna Leaf.

Landed from the Ship CORNWALL, Captain Richardson.

TERMS, CASH;

And the Lots to be cleared away in three days from date of sale, otherwise they will be resold at the risk and loss of the first purchaser.

N. B.—Sale will commence at noon.

Bombay, 28th June 1823.

KEMPT AND CO.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
On MONDAY 7th of July.
At the House known by the Name of the Police Office,
AMBROLLEE,
THE MODERN
HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY,
BELONGING TO
WILLIAM ERSKINE ESQ.
ABOUT TO EMBARK FOR ENGLAND.

Particulars will be detailed in future Advertisements.

Bombay, 28th June 1823.

KEMPT AND CO.
WILL SELL
BY PUBLIC AUCTION
AT THEIR ROOMS,
On WEDNESDAY the 9th Proximo,
AN ENTIRE INVOICE OF
NEW BOOKS,

CATALOGUES of the same will be circulated in the course of a few days.

N. B.—The Books are now on view.

Bombay, 28th June 1823.

KEMPT AND CO.
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
BY A LATE ARRIVAL,
AND FOR SALE
ON COMMISSION,
FOR READY CASH,
A CHOICE SELECTION OF
NEW MUSIC,
COLORED PRINTS,

Sets of Views of London,
" of Do. Dublin,
" of Do. St. Helena.
Stage Coaches.
Shipping in Calms, and Fresh Breezes

Bombay, June 25th, 1823.

EUROPE SPARS.

JUST imported, of the following dimensions.

1	Riga Mast	60 ft. by	18 in.
1	do. do.	58	16
1	do. do.	54	15
2	Norway	48	10
2	do.	44	9
2	do.	40	8
2	do.	36	7

To be sold together or separately.

Application to be made to LIMMAJEE COWAJEE or Mr. W. SMITH, Bombay.

Bombay, 28th June 1823.

Lugrin Son and Co.

BEG leave particularly to request their Customers and all who may favour them with orders from stations subject to inland duties, that they will have the goodness to send a Certificate with the order, as great delay and difficulties [illegible] for the want of them.

EDUCATION
IN THE DELIGHTFUL AND HEALTHY SITUATION
OF
No. 71,
EUSTON SQUARE
NEW ROAD,
LONDON,

MRS. LUDDINGTON begs to inform the Nobility and Gentry in India, that she still continues to receive a select and limited number of young ladies into her establishment, which is considered to be conducted on a liberal scale, and the facility of improvement to be very superior. The plan of instruction combines every thing essential to the attainment of a solid, useful, and polite education, and masters of eminence attend for music, singing, drawing, dancing, Italian, the Harp, &c. &c. The French language which is always spoken, is taught by a Parisian lady residing in the house, with whom the pupils are in the constant habit of conversing, which gives them such purity of accent, and fluency of expression, as entirely to supersede the necessity of going to France for that purpose. Music and singing are also accomplishments in which the young ladies greatly excel, and in the study of which they have very superior advantages, as Mrs. L. has for some time adopted Mr Logier's system, which is so justly esteemed, and so admirably calculated to facilitate the acquirement of that favorite accomplishment. Finishing lessons are likewise given by one of the first masters, and in order still further to promote their improvement, each young lady is allowed to practise two hours every day. Drawing is also made an object of attention, and is taught by an Artist of celebrity, a member of the Royal Academy. The young ladies have also access to a select library, consisting of such English, French, and Italian authors, as are calculated to amuse and improve the understanding. Mrs. LUDDINGTON likewise begs leave to state, that she attends the established church with her pupils, and that their health, temper, and morals are watched with the solicitude of a parent; indeed her great object is to form the minds and dispositions of the young ladies entrusted to her care, on virtuous and religious principles, as the only sure basis of permanent happiness, and to make them useful and amiable as well as accomplished members of society. The treatment is also maternal, and the kind and necessary attentions of the mother, are blended with the duties of the preceptress. As the Misses LUDDINGTON pursue their studies during the vacations, any young ladies wishing to do the same may be accommodated. Mrs. LUDDINGTON likewise begs leave to add, that her pupils have the advantage of an extensive garden, in which two hours are devoted to exercise every day, and that she generally spends the summer vacation at the sea side, with those young ladies who remain during that period. References are made by Mrs. LUDDINGTON to her brother, the *Revd. John Evans* L. L. D. Islington; to *Dr. Jones*, Russel Square; to *Edward Bootle Wilbraham Esq.* M P Portland Place; to *Michael La Beaume Esq.* F. L. J. &c. &c Southampton Row, Russel Square; to *Sir Astley Cooper Bar't.* Spring Gardens; to *John Millington, Esq.* Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Royal Institution of Great Britain; to *Sir John Perring Bart, Shaw, Barber and Co.* Bankers, Cornhill; to *Southwood Smith M. D.* Trinity Square, Tower; to her Brother, the *Revd. Caleb Evans*, of Baliol College, Oxford; and to Professor *Leslie*, F. R. S. E. of the University of Edinburgh: also to *Lady Johnston* of Burnham Grove, and several other families of distinction, whose daughters have finished their education with her; she has likewise the honor of referring in Bombay, and also in Madras to families of distinguished rank, whose daughters are at present in the establishment, and whose names may be obtained together with a prospectus of the terms, names of the masters, &c. &c. at the printing office of this paper.

FOR SALE
AT THE COURIER OFFICE.

BLANK Forms of Interest Bonds, Powers of Attorney, Respondentia Bonds on Goods, Do on Block, Policies of Assurance on Goods, Do. on Block Bills Lading.

Passage to England.

THE SHIP

MELPOMENE

CAPTAIN SAMUEL MOWBRAY,

HAS two Cabins under the Poop disengaged, and will sail for London on the 10th Proximo.

Apply to Captain MOWBRAY at the Office of Messrs. FORBES and Co.

Bombay, 28th June 1823.

For the Isle of France.

The fine Brig L'Eugenie, Capt Dufay will sail about the 10th July, and has room for a couple of Passengers.

The Captain may be spoken with on board, or at MESSRS, RITCHIE STEUART & CO.

Bombay, 28th June 1823.

TO BE LET.

AN Upper Roomed BUNGALOE with Cookroom & Stables, situated at Chinch Poogly, opposite Col. Hessman's. Further particulars may be known on application to HORMURJEE BHICAJEE, near the Church Gate.

Bombay, 27th June 1823.

A CARD.

MONSIEUR NITSCH begs leave respectfully to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Settlement, that he has just received from the Mauritius, the following elegant Assortment of Articles which will be opened for Sale on Monday next the 30th Instant, at his Shop adjoining the dispensary of Dr. Fenoscky.

Ladies' dresses—Bonnets trimmed with artificial flowers—Sattin Ribbons—Gauze flowers of all sorts,—Gauze Handkerchefs—Shoes—Umbrellas—and other articles of Millinery—Wine—Brandy &c.

Bombay, 27th June 1823.

MEDICAL DISPENSARY.

NO. 6.

APOLLO STREET,

J. P. DE COSTA confirmed Surgeon and Apothecary respectfully informs the Public that he has lately opened the above Dispensary, where he purposes selling Medicines and Medical Drugs, and will be ready to attend to orders from 6 A. M. until 10 o'clock at night, and at any hour in cases of emergency.

N. B. All the Medicines prepared and sold by him will bear his particular seal and date.

Bombay, 28th June 1823.

MRS. LONGLANDS.

BEGS leave to inform her Friends, and the public, that she still continues the SCHOOL which her late husband Mr. LONGLANDS kept, through the Assistance of Mr. HILL.

Young Ladies and Gentlemen, as Boarders, will be taken on the usual terms and the strictest attention will be paid to their Tuition.

MEADOW STREET. No. 93.
Opposite Mr. Gama's Dispensary.

Bombay, 31st May 1823.

Advertisement.

CAPTAIN G. TWEEDY, 1st Bat. 4th Regt. N. I. while in temporary Command of the Troops in Candeish, having taken charge of that part of the effects of the following deceased Officers, left at Malligaum, and disposed of the same by public Outcry, has, after payment of Servants' wages, paid into the Collector's Office at that place, on account of the Sub-Treasurer of Bombay, the Balance of the respective Estates viz.

On account of the late Lieut.
Col. Edwards, .. Rs. 4179-0-00
Ditto, Lieut. Thurnam,
1st Bat. 7th Regt Brigade
Major. 4497-3-54

Malligaum 18th June, 1823.

જાહેર ખબર

તારીખ ૩ જી જુન સને ૧૮૨૩ ને દીને

ખબર તે પારશી ખરશેદજી જેરાંમજી ગાંમડી
આ પારેખ તે ઘણીએ વાંધાંમો અટકાવે
લાછે તે મુબજમો એ ઇજીમો રીકાડર ફો
રતમો ચુકો ફાંએજે બેકુ ઘણી જમંનજી
૩૧ાંમજી તે તથા દોરાબજી જીવંનજી તે ૬
૧ાળ લેવા દેવા ૧ાકુ મુબજમોછે *

તારીખ ૨૮ મી જુન ૧૮૨૩

EPITAPH FOR A FAVORITE DOG.

The marble column rears it's sculptured head,
In mocking grandeur o'er forgotten dead,
And shal no stone to passing strangers state
My Juno's virtues, and my Juno's fate
Reader! if e'er misfortune claimed a tear,
Stop on thy path, & let it trickle here!
Will not the sigh within thy bosom swell,
The sigh of Pity, o'er the tales hat tell,
Of man's misfortunes, & of woman's woe,
Those heirs to Heav'n, & lords supreme below;—
(Of woman, variable giddy thing,
Our chiefest solace, but our chiefest s'ing,—
And man, proud man, whose reason is the price,
He pays for pleasure, at the shrine of vice!)
And shall the dog's untimely fate not wring,
One pitying tear-drop from thy feelings' spring,
Who shuns man's vices, but his virtues shares,
Partakes his pleasures, & would soothe his cares!—
Here rests there one, too faithful e'er to part,
Till death was quivering at her aching heart,
Till raging madness seized her bursting head,
And then, when memory was not, then she fled,
Till Heav'n in mercy struck the sufferer dead

GOTH,

LINES ON THE BIRTH OF A WIDOW'S CHILD.

We smile, rejoicing at thy birth
In safety liv'n;
But Oh! how quick that gleam of mirth
Darkens to woe—the Babe on Earth!
The Sire in Heav'n!

Ye who have hearts, awhile come near
And gently gaze,
Upon this image of the dear
Departed one,—nor check the tear
That silent strays,

In pity for the hapless doom
(Tho' just and wise)
Of one who sings in widow'd gloom
Her child to sleep—while in the tomb
Its Father lies!

Its Father, of remember'd name!
Belov'd in life—
Warmest by those of kindred claim,
But Oh! by all—all felt the same—
What then the wife?

Yet weep not thou whose wail comes sad
Above the rest;
Oh! weep not, for thy lord is clad
In robes of Righteousness—be glad—
He lives—more blest!

And *Thou*, whose infant charms remain
To soothe our grief—
In thee doth mem'ry lose her pain,
And smiling on thy birth again
We find relief.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 20th June 1823.

By the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

THE Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that none of the Native Servants of Government, employed in any Departments, to or from which Stores may be issued or received, shall be allowed to deal or traffic in any of the articles made use of in the Department; or to act as the Agent for procuring such articles for any person whatever.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 21st JUNE 1823.

The furlough to Europe granted to Major Litchfield of the 2d Regiment of Light Cavalry, on the 26th March last, is cancelled at that officer's request.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 23d JUNE 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to notify for general information, that the limits of the Rajcote cantonment have been fixed as follows.

The general direction of the limits is about North West and South East. In depth about 1¼ mile and breath ¾ mile. The Northern-most point is on the Jooria road, commencing about a hundred yards to the North of two small Pagodas and three trees. The limit then continues along the North side of the same road, past the Political Agent's compound to the South, for eight Furlongs, until it arrives at a small Nullah running in front of the Parade of the 1st Battalion 12th Regiment. It then makes a turn a little to the South for 2¾ Furlongs, still to the North of the Jooria road; from this point the Rinja gateway of the Fort of Rajcote is distant about two hundred and eighty yards. The limit then proceeds along the Kottawria road in nearly a South West direction; past a well with eight or ten trees to the West: near a small Nullah for 4½ Furlongs until the road crosses, near the junction of another Nullah with the above. It then takes a general direction to the North West, passing close to the Southward of a well and old tree, distant, 3½ Furlongs; across the Nullah that runs in front of the Parade; by the side of another small one for 2½ Furlongs. Here there is a junction of two small streams. From thence it crosses the country for six Furlongs, towards a wild Fig tree, having an old well near it and a Nullah to the North. From this it runs in a straight direction to the first point, vizt. the two Pagodas and three trees; within this space are the following Parades. The drill of the Cavalry and the drill and manœuvring Parades of the 1st Battalion 12th Regiment Native Infantry.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council, is pleased to permit Captain Joseph Walker of the Artillery to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope on sick certificate for ten months, and eventually to Europe.

BOMBAY CASTLE, 24TH JUNE 1823.

The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Bhewndjee Janojee, a Pensioned Native Doctor, to be 1st Native Assistant from the 26th February last, to the Native Invalid Garrison of Tannah, with an addition to his pension of ten rupees monthly.

By Order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.

W. NEWNHAM,
Chief Sec. to Govt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

TERITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

20TH JUNE 1823.

Mr. Robert Boyd to be Acting Collector at Broach.

21ST JUNE 1823.

Mr. John A. Forbes to be first Assistant to the Collector at Surat.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

21ST JUNE, 1823.

Mr. John Williams to be Acting first Register to the Court of Adawlut at Ahmedabad.

Mr. Alexander Bell, to be Register to the Court of Adawlut at Kaira.

Mr. Henry H. Glass, to be Register to the Court of Adawlut in the Northern Conkan.

THE COURIER.

BOMBAY,

SATURDAY, JUNE 28TH, 1823.

Upon the whole the public intelligence brought by the Scaleby Castle, as regards the approach of hostilities between France and Spain, is of a nature to induce a serious belief that the whole will terminate *in smoke.*

Before the middle of March, some decisive measures ought surely to have been taken by the French ministry, but instead of action, the utmost confusion and disorder seemed to prevail in Paris. The refusal of the soldiers of the national guard and of the line, to obey the orders of their superior in the expulsion of M. Manuel from the Chamber of Deputies must have produced a strong sensation, and ought to open the eyes of the leaders of the violent faction to the true state of the French soldiery, and to the degree of confidence that may be reposed in their fidelity to the existing authorities, in carrying on a war, the avowed object of which is to repress every thing in the shape of freedom.

We hope the military ardour of the Duc d'Angouleme has not been allowed to evaporate during the bustle of preparation for his departure. He has certainly been somewhat tardy in his movements.

The political attitude of England was still the same, and it is not likely that any actual declaration on her part will be necessary for some time to come, even should hostilities commence on the continent sooner than we expect.

As the case of Lord Portsmouth has excited so much interest in England, we have given the proceedings of the commission at some length in subsequent pages, altho' the evidence is of a nature only calculated to create disgust.

We observe in Lloyd's List of the 11th March, that H. M. Frigate Jupiter, (having on board Lord Amherst and his suite) remained wind bound at Plymouth on the 9th of that month, from thence we may infer that she took her final departure about the same time with the Scaleby Castle.

Private letters, received (we believe) by the way of the Mauritius, contain intelligence of the progress of the following homeward bound Ships from this port.

The Cumbrian, Captain Clarkson, arrived at St. Helena on the 27th February, and sailed on the 3d March.

The Upton Castle, Capt. Pedlar, at St. Helena on the 13th March.

The Bombay Merchant, after a very tedious passage, had also been at that Island, but the date of her arrival we have not heard.

The Barkworth had not reached St. Helena on the 17th of April, the date of the latest accounts.

The Columbia was at the Cape of Good Hope, on the 11th of April.

The Phœnix, Capt. Weynton, and the Sarah, Capt. Thacker, were also at the Cape on the 16th of April.

We are sorry to learn that the Apollo Capt. Tennant, from Madras, got on shore at Green Point, Table bay, on the 16th April. The Passengers were taken out of the Ship by the boats of the Sarah, and a part of the Cargo had been removed, but no hopes were entertained of getting the Ship off.

RECORDER'S COURT, BOMBAY.

THIRD TERM 1823.

Friday, 20th June.

This being the first day of the Third Term for the present year, the Court met at Eleven o'Clock precisely. The Business of the Court commenced by swearing the following Gentlemen into the Commission of the Peace.

George Barnes,	Charles Keys,
David Seton,	William Ashburner,
Alexander Bell,	Alexander MacIntosh,
Geo. Alex. Prinsep,	and
James Forbes,	Rt. Keith Arbuthnot, Esquires

William Fenwick Esquire, afterwards took the Oaths as Master in Equity, and Clerk of the Court of Small Causes, in the place of William Erskine Esquire.

The Court was afterwards engaged in hearing motions of little or no interest, being chiefly for postponing the trial of Causes set down for this Term, and which being quickly disposed of the Court rose at an early hour.

Gazette.

EXCHANGE.

On London,..6 mo's. sight,..1 | 9d per Rupee.
Calcutta, 20 days.....105 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas.
Madras,....do..... ... 99 B'y Rs. per 100 Madras

COMPANY'S PAPER.

Remittable, 143 B'y Rs. per 100 Siccas. Nominal.
Unremittable, 128 B'y Rs. per do. do.

Spanish Dollars,.....per 100—218 Rs.

ARRIVALS.—Lieutenant R. Payne, 2d Light Cavalry
Capt. J. Taylor, Bengal Establishment.
Ensign Frederick Durack, Bombay Establishment.
Cadet W. D. Cruickshanks, Bombay Establishment.
Cadet J. C. Bowater, Bombay Establishment.
Captain J. W. Gibson, Artillery.
Captain Farquharson, 11th Regiment.
Lieutenant H. Kensington, 2d Regt. Lt. Cavalry.
Captain Joseph Brown, 1st Bat. Gr. Regiment.
DEPARTURES.—Ensign G. G. Malet, 1st Bat. 6th Rt.
Brigade Major J. W. Aitchison.
Captain J. Walker, Artillery.
Surgeon D. J Orton, 6th Regiment N. I.
Lieutenant J. Farquharson, 2d 6th Regt. N. I.

Nautical & Chronicle

AND NAVAL REPORT.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—23d Ship Elizabeth, Captain J. Keys returned back from Sea.

" H C Ship Scaleby Castle, Captain David Ross New 1 from London, Portsmouth 15th March.

" French Ship Usanie, Captain Charles Tulo, from Mauritius.

25th Brig Engene, Captain Luis du Fay, from Mauritius.

Passengers per Elizabeth.—Mrs Keys, and 2 Children.

Passengers per Scaleby Castle as per Extra Courier of 23d Instant.

Passenger per Usanie—Mr. Robinson,

DEPARTURES. June 22d Ship Volunteer, Captain Thomas Waterman to Madras, and Calcutta.

" Ship Elizabeth, Captain J. Keys to Calcutta.

25th Ship Felicitas, Captain Peter Campbell, to Calcutta.

27th Ship Piggott, Captain Tomlin for London.

Passengers by the Volunteer.—Mr. Macdonald, and Captain Fleming, late of the Travancore.

Passengers by the Felicitas. J. W. Aitchison, Captain Tomkins, and Captain Walker.

Passengers by Piggott.

Mrs. Sturt and 2 Children.
Dr and Mrs. Orton, and 3 Children.
Captain Kirby
Hon'ble Lieut. Curzon.
Captain Cuzens, Madras Est.
D. Greenhill, Esq. C. S.
Benj. Hutt, Esq. C. S.
Geo. Giberne, Esq. C. S.
Lieut. Harris, Bombay Marine.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—June 7th, Ship John Adam, Captain M. O'Brien, from Mintow 25th April, Anger 3d May, and Covelong 7th June.

Do. H C. Ship Kellie Castle Capt. Edward Lambert Adams, from London 26th February.

8th, H. M. Ship Tees, Captain Thomas Coe, from a Cruize.

18th Ship Clydesdale, Captain D. McKellar, from Calcutta 25th May.

12th. Ship Ann, Captain R. H. Gibson, from Batavia 7th, and Mintow 27th March, Singapore 20th, and Malacca 24th April, and Penang 8th May.

DEPARTURES.—June 8th, Ship John Adam, Capt. M. O'Brien, for Calcutta.

Do. Ship Caledonia, Captain R. Cerns for London.

9th, Ship Eleanor, Captain Clement Tabour for Calcutta.

10th, Cutter Mary, Capt. J. G. Lear, for Calcutta

Do. Schooner Lovely Sophia, Captain E. Daviot, for Trincomalie.

11th, H. M. Ship Tees, Captain Thomas Coe, for Penang.

12th, Ship Hydery, Captain M. Humble, for Calcutta.

CALCUTTA:

ARRIVALS.—June 2 Brig *Nelly*, J. F. Lentner, from Colombo 6th May, and Madras 22d ditto.

—— Ship *Wellington*, G. Maxwell, from Penang 11th May.

3. Ship *Alexander*, Robert Dickie, from Batavia 3d April, and Madras 27th May.

4. French Ship *La. Bearnaise* L. Chreton, from Mauritius 11th March, and Bourbon 5th May.

—— Brig *Sarah*, M. F. Crisp, from Masulipatam 27th May, and Vizagapatam 31st ditto.

DEPARTURES.—May 31. French Ship *Amphitrite*, Bureau, for Bourbon.

June 2. Ship *Scotia*, A. Agnew for the Cape of Good Hope, via Madras.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.—At Rutnagiree on the morning of Monday the 9th of June, the Lady of John A. Dunlop, Esq. Collector of a Son.

DEATHS.—On the 16th June, at Sholapore, died of the Cholera Morbus Captain J. Thos. Keays, of H. M. 47th Regiment; sincerely regretted by his Brother Officers and all those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

On the 25 Instant Capt. J. T. Brewer, aged 35 years.

On Saturday morning 21st June, Mr. Arthur Dobbs Humphreys, aged 39 years much lamented by his disconsolate Widow, Daughter and Family; he was an affectionate Husband, a Tender Father and sincere friend, deeply impressed on the hearts of all that knew him is the remembrance of his virtues, his talents and acquirements, his principles were pure and honorable, his heart liberal and affectionate.

At the Quarters of the Garrison Serjeant Major, on the evening of the 26th Instant at 7 o'clock, Key Serjeant William Blair, aged 52 years. He served the Honorable East India Company in India, honorably and faithfully upwards of 33 years, 27 of which he performed the duties of Key Serjeant in the Garrison of Bombay, much to the satisfaction of his Superior officers. He was an honest and upright man, & his Memory will long be cherished & esteemed by those who have had the pleasure of his Society.

MADRAS

MARRIAGES.—At Bellary, on the 3d instant, by the Roved. Mr. Bands, Captain A. Walker, Major of Brigade in the Ceded Districts, to Miss Adelaide Wahab, youngest Daughter of the late Major General Wahab.

On the 9th ultimo, at St. Mary's Church, by the Rev. Thomas Lewis, M. A., Captain Marriott, 1st Battalion 9th Regiment N. I. to Matilda, second Daughter of Colonel Daly.

DEATHS.—On the 18th ultimo, Anne Maria Still, Wife of Major R West, Commanding 1st Battalion 13th Regiment N. I.

At Chicacole, on the 16th May, aged 29 years, Anne Sophia, Wife of Lieutenant Gould, and Sister of Captain Dowden, 1st Battalion 19th Regiment N.I.

At his house in Armenian Street, on Wednesday evening, the 4th instant, at half-past 7 o'clock, Barnet Phillips Esq. Merchant.

At Cuddalore, on the 1st inst. aged 31 years, Henry

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 April, 2017

ewell, Esq. H. C. C. S. eldest son of the late Henry Sewell, Esq. of Madras.

CALCUTTA.

MARRIAGES.---On Wednesday, the 28th May, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. Mr. Eales, J. W. Baldwin Esq. to Miss Anne Jones.

At Benares, on the 24th May, by the Reverend William Fraser, Cornet J. A. Scott, 1st Cavalry, to Miss Julia Frances Ouseley, eldest Daughter of Sir William Ouseley, author of several celebrated Works on Oriental subjects.

BIRTHS.---On the 21st May, the Lady of C. B. Crommelin, Esq. of Gorruckpore, of a Son.

On the 2d June, Mrs. Hooper, of the Town Hall, of twin Sons.

DEATHS.---On Wednesday, the 21st ultimo, at Miss Thornton's Seminary, Eliza Dwyer Mathow, eldest daughter of Doctor P. Mathew, aged ten years.

On Tuesday, the 27th May, Mr. R. Carter, of the, H. C. Marine Service, aged 21 years.

At Chittagong on the 27th May, Lieutenant Colonel Achison Maxwell, Regulating Officer of the Invalid Tannahs at that place, much lamented.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.—On Thursday, the 20th February, at the Chapel of the British Ambassador at Paris, Robert Woodhouse, Esq. President of Caius College, and Plumian professor of Astronomy in the University of Cambridge, to Mariett, daughter of the late William Wilkins, Esq.

DEATHS.—At Edinburgh, on the 28th Feb. Alexander Brebner Esq. of Lairney, Aberdeenshire.

On the 26th Feb. at Forres, North Britain, Miss Dunbar.

On 28th February last, at Boulogne, Sir Arthur Forbes, of Craigevar Bart.

On the 8th March, at his house in Lower Brook Street, Sir Wm. Duff Gordon Bart.

On the 5th March, at his house in Burton-crescent, aged 29, Maria Hannah Isabella, wife of John Bathurst Esq. late Police Magistrate and Coroner of Madras.

MADRAS INTELLIGENCE.

Rates of Exchange and Price of Company's Paper.

FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1823.

On England—at 30 days' sight, 1s. 8¼d. per Madras Rupee. / at 90 days' sight, 1s. 8d. per do. / at 6 months' sight, 1s. 9¼d. per do. } Bombay

On Bengal—at 30 days' sight 96 to 97 Sicca RuPee per 100 Madras Rupees.

Company's Paper—Remittable 31 per cent. pm. Unremittable nominal 8 to 10."

H. M. Ship Tees, Captain T Coe, from a Cruize, and the Ship John Adam, Captain M. O'Brien, from Covelong, have anchored in the Roads since our last publication.

The Ship Caledonia, Captain Carus, sailed in prosecution of her voyage to England on Sunday last.

On Wednesday last the Clydesdale, homeward bound from Calcutta anchored in these Roads—she left Saugor so late as the 29th ultimo—she will sail in prosecution of her voyage to-morrow.

On Thursday morning anchored in the Roads the Ship Anne, Captain R. H. Gibson, from Batavia the 7th, and Minto the 27th March, Sincapore 20th and Malacca the 24th April and Penang the 6th May.

PASSENGERS.—Mrs. Fude and Child, and Mr. J. Reynolds.

H. M. Ship Tees, Capt. Coe, last from Trincomallee, has sailed again for New South Wales.

The Ship Hydery, Captain M. Humble, also sailed for Calcutta.

The Honorable H. S. Græme appointed by the Court of Directors a Provisional Member of Council at this Presidency, on Tuesday last, took the prescribed oaths, and his seat, under the usual salute.

[*Mad. Gaz. June* 14,

CALCUTTA INTELLIGENCE.

CURRENT VALUE OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

JUNE 29th 1823.

Remittable, *Premium*.....	37	4 *a*	38
Non-Remittable, Certificates, 5 per Cent. ditto.....	16	8 *a*	17

BANK OF BENGAL RATES.

Discount on Private Bills.....	4 0 per Cent
Do. on Govt. Bills of Exchange.....	3 0 ———
Interest on Loans on Deposit open date,..	4 0 ———
Ditto 2 months certain.....	3 8 ———

BANK SHARES—Prem. 70 to 74 per Cent.

Malwa.—Extract of a Letter, dated Malwa, 19th May, 1823: "By the bye, I must tell you of a Royal Tiger Hunt, we have lately heard of.—Captain R. of the 27th, and another Officer, came out four marches from Saugor in this direction, with two elephants, about two months since, in search of tigers. They met with one;—R. ordered his Mahaot, to take his elephant up to the spot where he was lying, on the banks of a small river, under some bushes,—that he might get a fair shot at him. On his elephant coming within a few yards of the tiger, the latter rushed out and charged; and just as he was about springing, R. fired and wounded him, which drove him back to his den. The tiger then tried to retreat across the river, when R. fired another ball into him, which made him fall back under the bushes. The Mahaot now thought the tiger was dead, as he saw him laying at full stretch; he told R. of it, but all the latter could say, would not persuade the Mahaot, [illegible] only assisted tiger, into the jungle. In this state, R. managed to get the muzzle of his gun against the tiger, and blew him off the elephant. She instantly got up, when the tiger again laid hold of her by one of her hind legs, and mangled it. He then quitted her, and was going away to the jungle, when he met the unfortunate Cooly belonging to the elephant coming up. The tiger ran at him, and wounded him so severely, that he died a few days after. The poor fellow did not see the tiger until close upon him. However R. got the Mahaot to come back to the elephant, went up to the tiger again, and at length killed him. He commenced the battle with the tiger at 2 P. M. and did not kill him before sun-set!!! The elephants's head and proboscis were much torn. The tiger had 13 balls in him.—A harder tiger fight, I'll be bound to say, has seldom occurred. What will your Calcutta Sportsmen say to it? and the gallant female elephant that behaved so well! His fellow-sportsman could give him no assistance; but why, we have not heard,—probably he was engaged elsewhere."

An Extra Report issued yesterday morning, announced the arrival of the ship SEAFORTH, Captain McDowal, from Liverpool the 29th of December, and St. Jago the 8th of February. On the 20th of February, she spoke the OSPRAY, Captain McGill, from Calcutta for Greenock. all well.

Calcutta Journal June 7th 1823.

No further accounts of the devastation of the late gale have yet reached us, although from what we have already heard, we are constrained to own, that we fear much more damage has been done in the head of the Bay than has yet come to our knowledge. The ships which left Sangor on the 25th and 26th ultimo, we fear had not gone sufficiently far to sea to command enough sea room to ensure their safety, and if we are correct in our opinion upon this subject, we fear that we may yet expect to hear of more accidents. It is needless however thus to form to ourselves imaginary evils, when so many real ones are absolutely in existence, and whatever may be our fears on the subject, as no further accounts have reached us, it is still our duty to hope that the vessels alluded to may have rode out the gale in safety, and ere this are far advanced on their destined voyages.

Bengal Hurkaru, June 7th 1823.

ENGLISH NEWS.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, FEB. 14. 1823.

5th Regiment of Dragoon Guards: Cornet W. Cuninghame, to be Cornet, vice Dalyell, who exch. ---6th Regt. of Drag.: Cornet G. T. Heigham, vice Williamson who exch.---11th Regt. of Light Dragoons, Lieutenant H. G. P. Tuckett, to be Lieut. vice Amyatt, who exchanges.---12th Ditto: Lieutenant F. Moore, to be Lieutenant vice Erroll, who exch.---13th Ditto: Cornet R. Ellis, to be Lieut. vice Cockburne; R. Sugden, Gent. to be Cornet, vice Ellis.---17th Ditto: Lieut. W. Graham, to be Capt. vice Atkins, who retires.---Coldstream Reg. of Foot Guards: Ensign J. D. Rawdon, to be Ensign---and Lieut. vice Smith: Hon. T. Ashburnham, to be Ensign and Lieut. vice Bowen.---1st Regiment of Foot: Lieut. W. B. Bernard, to be Lieut. vice Urquhart, who exch. ---2d Ditto: Captain G. Ford, to be Captain vice Wood, who exch.; Ensign G. C. Harvey, to be Lieut. vice M'Carthy, dec.: ——— Raitt, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Harvey.---11th Ditto: Captain A. F. Macintosh, to be Capt. vice Marcon, who exch.;--- Lieut. A. Amyatt, to be Lieut. vice Tuckett, who exch.---13th Ditto: N. Suckling, Gent. to be Ensign.---32d Ditto: G. Wardell, to be Ensign, vice Elliot, who exch.---33d Ditto: Brevet Major D. M'Gregor, to be Capt. vice Clabon, who exch.---35th Ditto: G. F. Horsford, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Lizar, dec.---38th Ditto---To be Lieuts. Lieut. W. G. Earl of Erroll, vice Moore, who exch.; Lieut. L. B. Urmston, vice Earl of Erroll. ---41st Ditto: Lieut. J. J. Sargent, vice Waters. ---43d Ditto: Capt. F. Le Blanc, to be Major, vice Dalyell, promoted: Lieut. John Montgomery Hill, to be Capt. vice Le Blanc; Ensign H. Ward, to be Lieut., vice Hill.: To be Ensigns: A. Denham, Gent. vice Ferguson; S. Tryon, Gent. vice Ward ---44th ditto: Capt. J. Johnston to be Capt. vice Debbieg, who exch.---45th ditto: Gent. R. Earl of Cavan, K. C. to be Col. vice Lister, dec.---47th ditto: Quarter-master-Serj. H. Bailes to be Quartermaster, vice King, dec.---51st ditto: Lieut. R. Mawdesley to be Lieut. vice Philipps, who exch.--- 54th ditto: Lieut. P. Mandilhon to be Capt. vice Blakeman; Ensign C. Gascoyne to be Lieut. vice Mandilhon: H. R. Clarke, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Gascoyne.---55th ditto: Lieut. R. Bowen to be Capt. vice Welsh, who ret.---58th ditto: Gent. T. Lord Lynedock, G. C. B. to be Col. vice Lord Cavan; Capt. E. Clabon to be Capt. vice M'Gregor, who exch.; Lieut. W. F. Bell to be Lieut. vice Brohier, who exch.---63d Regt. of Foot: Lieut R. W. Richardson to be Capt. vice Myers, who ret.: Ensign, R. French to be Lieut. vice Richardson; T. F. Hart, Gent. to be Ensign, vice French, prom.---66thdo.: Lieut. J. L'Estrange to be Capt. vice Blakeney, dec.: Ensign D. B. T. Dodgin to be Lieut. vice L'Estrange, W. H. Dodgin, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Dodgin.---76th ditto; Lieut. E. R. Stevenson to be Capt. vice Torrens; Ensign J. M. Kennedy to be Lieut. vice Stevenson; W. F. Webster, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Kennedy.---79th ditto: M. Fitzgerald, Gent. to be Ensign, vice Rawdown.---86th ditto: Lieut. H. Vanspal to be Capt., vice Lamphier; Ensign L. Grant to be Lieut. vice Vanspal; W. Osborne, Gent to be Ensign, vice Grant; 89th Ditto: To be Lieuts.: Lieut. J. L. Molony, vice Sargent; Lieut. P. M'Kie, vice Worsley, dec.---90th Ditto: Lieut.-Gen. Hon. R. Meade to be Col. vice Lord Lynedock, [illegible] Lieut.-Col. Sir Hon. C. [illegible]lling, who ret.; [illegible]ce Sir G. Gor-

Major in the Army; Capt. F. Lester, Adj. to the Cadets at the Military Seminary, at Addiscombe, to have the local rank of Captain.---Ass.-Surg. D. J. Law to be Ass.-Surg. to the Forces, vice Du-Heaume.---To be Hosp. Assistant to the Forces: Hosp.-Ass. J. Dixon, vice H. W. Voysey, who exch.; Acting Hosp.-Ass. J. P. Mackoy, vice Allan, deceased.

MEMORANDUM.—His Majesty has been pleased to approve of the under-mentioned Regiments' bearing on their colours & appointments, in addition to any other badges or devices which may have heretofore been granted to those Regiments, the distinctions under-mentioned, viz.—3d Foot (or Buffs), the words,—"Talavera,"—"Albuera" —"Pyrenees,"—"Nivelle,"—"Nive,"—in commemoration of the distinguished conduct of the Regiment at the battle of Talavera, on 27th and 28th July 1809; at Albuera, on 16th May 1811; in the Pyrenees, in July 1813; at Nivelle, on 10th November 1813; and in the passage of the Nive, on the 9th, 10th, and 11th December 1813.

4th (or King's Own Regiment of foot the words,—"Badajos,—"Salamanca,"—"Vittoria,"—"San Sebastain,"—"Nive,"—in commemoration of the distinguished conduct of the Regiment at the siege of Badajos on the 16th March 1812; at the battle of Salamanca, on 22d July 1812; at Vittoria, on 21st June 1813; in the storming and capture of San Sebastain, on 31st August 1813; and in the passage of the Nive, on 9th, 10th, and 11th December 1813.

31st Regiment, the words,—"Talavera,"—"Vittoria,"—"Pyrenees,"—"Nivelle,"—"Nive" —in commemoration of the distinguished conduct of that Regiment at the battle of Talavera, on 27th, 28th, July 1809; at Vittoria, on 21st June 1813; in the Pyrenees, in July 1813; at Nivelle, on 10th November 1813; and in the passage of the Nive, on the 9th, 10th and 11th December 1813.

66th Regiment, the words,—"Talavera,"—"Albuera,"—"Vittoria,"—"Pyrenees,"—"Nivelle,"—"Nive,"—"Orthes,"—in commemoration of the distinguished conduct of the late 2d Battalion of that Regiment at the battle of Talavera on 27th & 28th July 1809; at Albuera, on 16th May 1811; at Vittoria, on 21st June 1813; in the Pyrenees, in July 1813; at Nivelle, on 10th November 1813: in the passage of the Nive, on the 9th, 10th, and 11th December 1813, and at Orthes, on 27th February 1813.

War Office, March 1, 1823.

1st Regiment of Life Guards. Ensign H. Vyner from the half-pay 17th Regiment of Foot, to be Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant, vice Lord F. L. Gower, who exchanges, receiving the difference, Dated February 14, 1823.

21 Ditto, Cornet Lord Muncaster, from the 10th Regiment of Light Dragoons to be Cornet and Sub-Lieutenant, vice Lieutenant T. Hardwicke, who exchanges, receiving the difference between Cornetand Sub-Lieutenantcy of Life Guards and Cornetcy of Dragoons. Dated February 5, 1823.

10th Regiment of Light Dragoons, Lieutenant T. Hardwicke, from the 2d Life Guards, to be Cornet, vice Lord Muncaster, who exchanges. Dated as above.

27th Regiment of Foot, Ensign E. R. Rundle to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Cradock, promoted in the 93d Regiment, Dated Feb. 13, 1823.

30th Ditto, Lieutenant G. W. Thompson, from the 65th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice S. H. Sutherland, who exchanges. Dated June 28, 1822.

46th Ditto Lieutenant A. L. Gray, from the half-pay of the York Chasseurs, to be Lieutenant, vice C. Higgins, who exchanges, Dated February 13, 1823.

52d Ditto, Lieutenant B. Ferguson, from the half-pay of the 17th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice W. C. Yonge, who exchanges, receiving the difference. Dated as above.

53d Ditto, Ensign D. M. Byrne, to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Fraser, appointed Adjutant, Dated May 24, 1822.

95th Ditto, Lieutenant S. H. Sutherland, from the 30th Foot, to be Lieutenant, vice G. W. Thompson, who exchanges. Dated June 28, 1822.

82d Ditto, Serjeant A. Kyle to be Quarter-Master, vice Gow, deceased, Dated August 13 1822.

85th Ditto, Lieutenant M. Forster to be Captain, by purchase, vice Johnston, promoted in the 93d Regiment. Dated February 19, 1823, —Ensign R. Cole to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Forster; Hon. C. F. Berkeley, to be Ensign by purchase, vice Cole. Both dated as above.

87th Ditto, Lieutenant W. Mountgarrett to be Captain, without purchase, vice Cavenagh, deceased. Dated May 19, 1822.—Ensign J. Cates to be Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Mountgarrett. Dated as above.

1st West India Regiment, Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. Allan, from the half-pay of the 94th Regiment, to be Major vice J. Carmichael who exchanges. Dated February 13, 1823.

1st Royal Veteran Battalion, Captain M. H. Campbell, from the half-pay of the New Brunswick Fencibles, to be Captain, vice T. Carter, to be replaced on the Retired List. Dated as above.—Captain J. A. Macleod, from the half-pay of the Royal Artillery, to be Captain, vice G. Ross, to be replaced on the Retired List. Dated February 14, 1823.

2d Royal Veteran Battalion, Ensign R. H. [illegible], from the half-pay of the 37th Regiment [illegible] G. Macphail, to be replaced [illegible]t. Dated February 13, 1823.— [illegible] to be Quarter-m[illegible] [illegible]ns to the Reti[illegible] Royal Artillery, to be Major in the Army. Dated August 12, 1819. Captain W. Clibborne, of the Royal Artillery, to be Major in the Army. Dated July 19, 1821.

STAFF.—Major T. N. Harris, on the half-pay of the 1st Dragoon Guards, to be Inspecting Field Officer of the Militia in Nova Scotia, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the army, vice F. Russell, who resigns. Dated Feb. 13, 1823.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Hospital Assistant Wm. Fergusson, from the half-pay, to be Hospital Assistant to the Forces. Dated Feb. 13, 1823.

MEMORANDUM.—The Christian name of Major Crofton, who was appointed to the 2d Royal Veteran Battalion, on the 30th January 1823, is Frederick, and not Edward.

The Christian name of Ensign Raitt, who was appointed to the 2d Regiment of Foot, on the 6th February 1823, is George.

Mr. Henry Addington Bayley has been reinstated in his rank as Deputy Assistant-Commissary-General.

Dr. Garrett Barry, Hospital-Assistant to the Forces has been superseded for disobedience of orders, from 13th February 1823.

PORTSMOUTH, MARCH 1.—We hear that Lord Exmouth has made a most zealous offer of his services to command a Squadron of Observation, in which he hopes his rank may not be a hindrance; as, however, few the ships may be he should think it no derogation to hold the appointment. This is so characteristic of his Lordship, that we believe it to be true.—*Hampshire Telegraph*:

Recruiting parties have been sent out, for the purpose of raising men to complete the corps of Royal Marines to the number recently voted by the House of Commons. About 700 will be required for that purpose. It is expected that a British squadron of observation will be fitted out in the event of hostilities between France and Spain —*Hampshire Chron.*

HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, February 24.

Earl Somers, in presenting the Petition of the County of Hereford, agreed to at the late County Meeting, said there were parts of it from which his mind so entirely revolted, that he had refused to sign it. The Noble Earl advocated at some length the propriety of imposing some taxes on the monied interests, to counterbalance the poor-rates and other taxes exclusively pressing on the land.

MARRIAGE ACT.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, from the Committee, brought up a Report recommending that, as it would take some time to frame a complete measure, a temporary Bill should be passed, to repeal the principal part of the Act of last session, and place the law on the same footing as it stood on before the 1st of last September.

SPAIN AND THE BOURBONS.

The Marquis of Lansdown observed, that three weeks had now elapsed since the opening of the session, when the Noble Earl at the head of the Government stated, that there were still hopes of preserving peace between France and Spain, but that any Parliamentary discussion might interfere injuriously with the negociations pending on that subject.—Anxious, however, that the responsibility of this silence on the part of Parliament should rest in the right quarter, he (the Marquis) wished now to be informed, whether the hope of peace was still entertained by Ministers?

The Earl of Liverpool said the same general reason against premature discussion, which existed at the beginning of the session, still existed; besides which, other peculiar circumstances had occurred since that period, some very recently, which would make him still more strenuously deprecate it. He could also assure the House, that the forbearance Parliament had already shown as to the discussion of this great & interesting topic, had afforded very material advantage to the British Ministry in the negociations with foreign Powers.

The Marquis of Lansdown could then only ask, whether any pledge or understanding had been given by Great Britain as to the part she might take in the probable approaching war, which whould interfere with any future course that her own honour and interests might require?

The Earl of Liverpool would say, that the country had entered into no obligation whatever that could interfere with the free exercise of its discretion in any circumstance that might arise.

Lord Ellenborough had thought, ever since the King of France's Speech, all hope of peace was at an end. Government had, in his opinion committed a great error in negociating without the assistance and the expression of the feeling of Parliament. He was most anxious to avoid hostilities; but (said the Noble Lord) "I beg to add, that if the mediation of England has been conducted on the principle of endeavouring to induce Spain to make even the smallest concession in respect to its Constitution, I consider such a recommendation as objectionable as the interference of the Allied-Powers themselves; it would be nothing less then abetting their injustice, and supporting the odious system upon which they have acted."

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, February 24.

SPAIN AND THE BOURBONS.

Sir Robert Wilson presented a Petition from St. John's Parish, Southwark, praying for the Repeal of the Foreign Enlistment Bill.

Mr. Hobhouse observed, that he was convinced of the absolute necessity of repealing the Foreign Enlistment Bill, the Alien Bill, and all those other measures that tended to connect this country with the impious league which, under the name of the Holy Alliance, had been formed against the happiness of mankind, in order to [illegible] the opinion entertained by England

the conduct now pursued by France. He could not help thanking the Ministers for the prudence they had hitherto displayed on this occasion He would be understood to speak of the present, and not the late Ministry; for if the same language had been held at Troppau and Laybach as he had reason to believe had been held at Verona, they would not now have been placed in the emergency of having on the one hand to choose between the treatment of these difficulties and dangers which beset them at home, and the maintenance of the independence of Europe and the liberties of mankind at large.

Mr. Secretary Canning said he should act unfairly to that Government in which he was so recent a partner, if he did not reject any praise which was bestowed upon it at the expense of those by whom it had formerly been composed. He was compelled in mere justice to say, that upon his entering the office which he had the honour to fill, he found the principles on which the Government had acted reduced into writing, and this state paper formed what he might be allowed to call the political creed of the country. Upon the execution of the principles there laid down and upon this alone, was founded any claim he might have to credit from the House, (*Hear, hear!*) The Rt. Hon. Gentleman added a few words on the impolicy of further discussion, precisely to the same effect that Lord Liverpool spoke in the Upper House this day.

IRISH ORANGE RIOTERS.

On a motion by Mr. Brownlow for copies of the Indictments, *ex-officio* Information, &c. connected with the late trial of the Dublin Rioters, some rather angry observations were made between the Irish Members. Sir John Stewart called the Attorney General (Mr. Plunkett's) proceeding by *ex-officio* unconstitutional and illegal. That Rt. Hon. Gentleman forebore to justify himself on a mere motion for papers, but expressed his pleasure that the question, which he said involved the whole character of the Marquis Wellesley's Government, would be shortly discussed in full.—The papers moved for were ordered.

In consequence of a domestic calamity, the motion for the Repeal of the Foreign Enlistment Bill, on the part of Lord Althorp, was put off *sine die*.

Tuesday, February 25.

ROASTED GRAIN.—EXTREME CRUELTY AND INJUSTICE OF THE TREASURY.

Sir R. Wilson observed, that a Bill had been passed last session to amend a law, the letter of which had been at variance with its spirit respecting the sale of roasted coffee. Upon that occasion it had been recommended to the Government not only to stop the prosecutions, but to return the fines which had been paid by persons convicted under that law for selling roasted grain. That recommendation, he was sorry to find, had been so far nullified, that some of those persons had been kept in prison, and were charged with the payment of law expenses amounting to more than the fine: in one instance the fine had been 30*l.* and the law charges 320*l.* These persons, it was agreed on all hands, had been guilty of no moral offence, nor even of any offence against the revenue laws, properly construed. He trusted, therefore, that the Treasury would now give up both the fine and the law expenses.

Mr. Huskisson could assure the House, that their Treasury felt every disposition to give all the relief in their power. All the fines had been remitted, and it was only in those cases where defendants had obstinately resisted, and had wantonly increased the law expenses, that they were made to pay them.

Sir R. Wilson said the Honourable Gentleman spoke of those persons as if they had committed some crime in resisting an unjust prosecution, and protecting their own property.

Mr. G. Bennet thought that the conduct of these persons had been meritorious, and deserved any thing but punishment. They had been engaged in defending suits unjustly commenced, and in resisting the attack which was made in defiance of common justice upon the common rights of the people. There never had been, he believed, a more monstrous assumption than the attempt to levy a penalty upon them for their supposed offence. They had practised no deception, they had never pretended that the commodity they sold was colonial coffee, but on the contrary they had openly stated that it was roasted grain. They ought not only to be reimbursed the fines they had paid, but if the Government would engage in such pursuits, they ought to pay the costs of them.—The Petition was laid on the table.

A number of Petitions were presented, praying for the repeal of the *whole* of the Assessed Taxes.

COLONIES.

Mr. Hume, in moving for more minute returns of the separate expenditure of Great Britain for the Colonies, made some remarks on the enormous cost of the Colonial System, without any corresponding advantage to the mother country, and while the Colonies themselves suffered under arbitrary government and taxation without representation. Canada cost England 354,000*l.* a year, and, in case of a war with the United States, we must expend upon its defence five times as much as it was worth altogether. The following were the sums expended by Great Britain in support of the Colonial establishments in 1820:—

Canada	£354,721	12	9
Nova Scotia and New Brunswick	125,353	5	11
Newfoundland	9 921	7	2
Canada	28,209	13	10
Bahama Islands	7,984	18	0
Windward & Leeward Islands & Colonies	316,103	9	0
Jamaica	115,691	9	0
Cape of Good Hope	177,013	13	0
Mauritius	57,274	13	1
Mediterranean	201,247	4	3
Gibraltar	140,092	8	4
Sierra Leone and Gambia	62,298	4	1
Heligoland	6,371	2	6
	£1,629,298	1	6
The revenue collected in these colonies amounted to...	1,926,850	0	0
Making the total expense... ...	£3,556,148	1	6

It was obvious, that the colonies, instead of being an addition to the strength of the country increased its weakness: and he believed that it would be better able to cope with any contingency which might arise, if those colonies were to become their own masters. The commercial advantages to England would be still the same, for we should continue to be the principal suppliers.

Some conversation arose on the subject with Mr. Wilmot, the Under-Secretary for the Colonies, who promised that the returns Mr. Hume desired should be prepared as soon as possible—on which understanding that Hon. Member withdrew his motion.

Wednesday, February 26.

SURREY PETITION—CURRENCY—ADJUSTMENT OF CONTRACTS.

Mr. Denison presented the Surrey County Petition, praying for Reform, reduction of taxes, equitable adjustment of contracts, &c. The Hon. Member expressed his concurrence in the sentiments of the Petition, and dwelt at some length on the mischiefs produced to the country by the tampering with the currency, and the sudden restoration of a gold circulating medium.

Mr. Ricardo said he was for an "equitable adjustment" as well as the Petitioners; and he hoped to convince the House, that the Fundholder had received no more than he was entitled to. The Hon. Gent. referred to the Tables of Mr. Mushett for a proof, that laying aside the promise to the Fundholder of returning to cash payments at the termination of the war, and viewing the question as one merely of gain or loss from the change in the currency, the Fundholder has, upon the whole, been a sufferer rather than gainer. By these Tables the loss upon the portion of the debt contracted prior to the depreciation in 1820, was equal to an annual loss of 2,3061, 472*l.* calculated interest at 5 per cent. and the increase of interest paid in consequence of the restoration of the currency 1,988,768*l.* leaving a balance of annual loss to the Fundholder of 72,404*l.* Mr. Ricardo, after alluding to the extravagant notions some persons had entertained of the extent of depreciation in the currency, declared his opinion, that the price of gold and the distress of the country, great as it was, would have been the same if Mr. Peel's bill had never passed.

Lord Folkestone thought his Hon. Friend's (Mr. Ricardo) opinion founded on the fallacy, that the currency was only altered 5 per cent. by Mr. Peel's Act, because the difference between the price of paper and gold in 1819 did not appear to exceed that amount. But for his part, he maintained, that gold might be depreciated long before it was separated from the paper; that paper might carry down gold, and reduce its value most injuriously, before they were separated from one another.

Mr. Wodehouse quoted an opinion of Mr. Thornton, the Bank Director, to the effect that when the currency had been depreciated for a long course of years, it became unjust to restore it.

Mr. H. Sumner declared, that ninety-nine hundredths of the "respectable" inhabitants of Surrey disowned the Petition!

Mr. Bennet observed, that the Requisition, expressly mentioning Parliamentary Reform, was signed by 5 or 6 noblemen, and by 300 or 400 gentlemen of Surrey: the statement of Mr. Sumner therefore was not correct. The Hon. Gent. then adverted to the subject of the currency, which in his opinion had been altered 40 or 50 per cent by Mr. Peel's Bill; and he enlarged on the cruelty of adding a heavier coinage to all debts and taxes by that Act.

Mr. Peel referred to the Acts of Parliament providing for the return to cash payments after the peace, to shew, that the fundholder had always relied, and had a right to rely, on the promised restoration of the currency.

Mr. Monck said, it was no doubt true, that by the restriction act, a very great injustice was committed on the old public creditor; but it was a strange mode of compensating him, to do an equal act of injustice to the public debtor of the present day. Mr. Mushett's tables only applied to the present period. They had been doing injustice to the public creditor for 20 years: but they were now going to do injustice to the public debtor, not for 20 years, but in perpetuity. A great fallacy appeared to him to exist in not looking to the difference between the *price* and the value of gold. It was said in 1819 to have been depreciated 4 per cent in price, but the depreciation in value was from 40 to 50 per cent. The effect of this must be, that all gentlemen would be forced to reduce their rents two-thirds. The landed proprietors would receive only 6*s.* 8*d.* where they were accustomed to receive a pound, but their payments to the Exchequer would be 20*s.* in the pound. (*Hear.*) This consideration alone was sufficient to account for the distress which prevaded the landed classes of society.

The Petition was laid on the table.

THE CORN LAWS.

Mr. Whitmore, in an able speech, called the attention of the House to the impolicy of the Corn Laws. He shewed, that the effect of the prohibition-system produced a fluctuation ruinous to the farmer, and occasional enormous prices most burdensome to the other classes of society. A prohibition of foreign corn in a country which did not produce a sufficiency at a reasonable rate, attracted a disproportionate mass of capital to Agriculture, and brought the poorest soils into cultivation. This again in a few years produced an excess of production, which caused ruinously low prices to the farmer, and thus an alternation of suffering was kept up between the different classes of the community, extremely injurious to the national welfare. The Hon. Member proceeded to illustrate this position by referring to the enormous price of corn a few years back, and the excessive tillage of poor land which were now abandoned owing to the fall of prices. He was of opinion, that prices would now rise. The great lowness of price had produced an unusual consumption, and the destruction of farming capital had thrown a good deal of land out of cultivation. The farmer's stock had nearly all gone through the miller's hands, and been forced into the market by his necessities. Oaten cakes and brown bread had almost disappeared among the lower classes in the manufacturing districts, and they now consumed, on account of its cheapness, the best wheaten flour. If in this state of things there should come a bad harvest, prices would soon become very high. He proposed that 60*s.* should be the importing price instead of 70*s.* and that the duty should be 12*s.* It was impossible that foreign corn could be purchased abroad at a less rate than 33*s.* If the expense of freight, the profit to the merchant, the contingent losses, &c. were calculated, it would be evident that with a duty of 12*s.* foreign corn could not be brought into the English market under 60*s.* The Hon. Gentleman concluded by moving for leave to bring in a bill to amend the Corn Laws.

Mr. Curwen thought the agitation of this question very unwise at present. He was convinced here was no danger of corn getting up to 80*s.* the present importing price, though he was sure if that price were lowered, and importation once admitted, the markets would be glutted from all quarters. He thought the only relief to Agriculture would be the reduction of taxes, and particularly urged the repeal of those which pressed heaviest on the poor, such as the Malt Duty, which had driven them to the pernicious and demoralising use of spirits. He thought also that the Government was bound to make funded property contribute to the burdens of the state.

Mr. Bennett (of Wiltshire) and Mr. Wodehouse also opposed the motion.

Mr. Huskisson, while he concurred intirely in the principles stated by his Hon. Friend the Mover, was of opinion, that in the great distress and rooted prejudices of the landed interest on this subject, it would be unwise to press a measure which, however excellent in itself, would strike farmers and landlords with dismay. He was convinced of the necessity of returning to a system of Corn laws founded on the sound principles—that a protecting duty should be imposed on foreign corn equal to the peculiar burdens borne by the grower of corn in this country. A time was approaching when the revision of the system could be better undertaken. From the increased consumption and the destruction of farming capital, prices would probably rise again very much. The evils of the system would be then distinctly exhibited by an alteration of prices not remunerating, with prices so high as to inflict the most serious injury on the other classes. It would be seen, that if the system were persisted in, the effect would be the destruction at one turn of the capital employed in agriculture, & at another turn of capital employed in manufactures.

Mr. Ricardo observed, that Mr. Huskisson's argument for postponing the question, was in reality an urgent reason for entertaining it at once, The Right Hon. Gentleman anticipated another rise of prices and another course of fluctuation and ruin: and yet he would wait for the evil before he applied the remedy! Now he (Mr. Ricardo) thought the present the best possible time of mending the Corn Laws, because as prices were now, the reduction of the importing price would have no immediate effect on the landed interest, but would only prevent the future operation of a vicious system.

After some further debate, the motion was negatived by 78 against 25.

Thursday, February 27.

Lord Folkestone gave notice, that on the 12th of March he should submit to that House a motion on the equitable adjustment of contracts.

MR. BOWRING.

Lord A. Hamilton called the attention of the House to the extreme injustice and oppression which had been exercised upon a British subject in France. The Noble Lord mentioned the circumstances of Mr. Bowring's arrest, imprisonment, examination, &.—his being confined in a loathsome prison, among the vilest culprits and unhappy maniacs, not only denied the society of his friends but even professional advice! He was at length released, as it was found that the crime of which he had been accused did not warrant imprisonment at all! After making various manly observations on this shameful conduct of the French Government, Lord A Hamilton concluded by a motion for the production of the official correspondence which had taken place on Mr. Bowring's im-

Mr. Canning opposed the production of the papers called for. Instructions, he said, had been sent out to the British Ambassador at Paris, as soon as Mr. Bowring's arrest was known, directing him to see impartial justice done—that is that whatever was the practice in France towards an accused person, that practice should be strictly observed in Mr. Bowring's case. That gentleman had been arrested on the charge of bearing sealed letters—as defrauding the French post office by becoming the carrier of letters—(a crime of no moral turpitude, but a misdemeanor by the English law.) Being detained, there grew out of those letters or of others, a charge of a heavier crime. Undoubtedly Mr. Bowring was never brought to trial on this greater charge, and was not detained on account of the lesser, which did not warrant imprisonment;—he was released because the offence which incurred the punishment of imprisonment was not proceeded with. The single point for consideration was, not the guilt or innocence of Mr. Bowring, but whether he had been dealt with according to the French laws. Government had most anxiously watched the case, and their interference had brought it to an issue. Eminent French legal authorities had been consulted, as to whether he had been treated according to the laws of France. Their answers were, that he had been treated precisely as a French subject would have been; Mr. Canning therefore contended, that Mr. Bowring, being in the French territory, had nothing more to complain of than any man who had been detained without trial.—If he deemed the accusation wanton and malicious, his course would be to establish that fact by a legal proceeding (if the French law allowed it) and in so doing Mr. B. might be assured of the protection of the British Government. If, however, the French law did not allow it, and Mr. B. had a country not so happy in its institutions which he had left, he must abide the consequences, (*Cheers,*) Mr. Canning concluded by saying, he could not grant the motion, as it would countenance the notion, that any British subject travelling abroad had a right to call upon his Government to rescue him from the laws of Foreign States; or else that there was something in Mr. Bowring's case which separated it from others. The first proposition was untenable and the second was not correct; he therefore resisted the production of the papers.

Sir R. Wilson was of opinion that the meanest native of any other country would not have been treated as Mr. Bowring had been, though a gentleman of the most amiable manners and excellent attainments. He was not, however, aware that the case called for national interference, though its discussion would be productive of good as it ought to be generally known. There was certainly no security under the present laws of France.

Mr C. Hutchinson declared his belief, that Mr Bowring had been persecuted by the French Government because of his connection with some of the most enlightened and patriotic men in France. (*Hear, hear!*) No charge, in fact, had been made against him, and he had been kept six weeks in a loathsome prison illegally. Such was the impression Mr. Bowring's goodness of heart and excellent talents had made upon strangers that the authorities of Boulogne had treated him with much attention and kindness.

The motion was negatived without a division.

Friday, February 28.

BEER TRADE

Mr. Brougham and Mr. Robinson both obtained leave to bring in Bills for the Better Regulation of the Sale of Beer, Mr. Brougham's was the same as he had introduced last session; but he gave notice that he should postpone its discussion till after Easter, in order to give precedence to that of the Rt. Hon. Gentleman, which he hoped might supersede his own. The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, his measure would, he trusted, give satisfaction to all classes, particularly to the poor; his object was, in short, that the best beer should be obtained at the lowest price

SPAIN AND THE BOURBONS—MONSIEUR CHATEAUBRIAND.

Mr. Brougham observed, that in an account of the proceedings of the French Chamber of Deputies, there was a speech by a Noble Statesman whom he (Mr. Brougham) did not need to name—it was from one who was already well known as a writer of romantic books, one who had been lately, by some strange chance, made a minister—one who had signalized himself by a bombastical work on the genius of Christianity, had immediately afterwards become a devout worshipper of Bonaparte; had afterwards transferred his adorations to the Bourbons, but not before he had carried his piety so far as to compare the young king of Rome Napoleon II. (with no great reverence) to our Saviour Jesus Christ. That Noble person had quoted alleged statements by the Duke of Wellington at the Congress of Verona, to the effect, that the King of England had no objection to the conduct of the French with regard to Spain. Now this was so different from the understood sentiments of the Ministry on this question, that he (Mr. B.) hoped the account was not correct.

Mr. Secretary Canning said, that he had no doubt that the words quoted by the Viscount Chateaubriand were correct, but that the passage was part of a long argument, and that the context would give it a different meaning. A position might be admitted for the sake of giving it a contradict[illegible] [illegible]contra[illegible]

BOMBAY:—Printed for the PROPRIETORS, by SH[illegible]

WH[illegible] ADVERTISEMENTS

Subscribers about to change [illegible]

Subscribers at out-sta[illegible]

SUPPLEMENT TO THE BOMBAY COURIER.

SATURDAY, JUNE 28, 1823.

(Continued from the last Page.)

Presently afterwards, Mr. Canning rose again to explain, that he meant a position might be admitted for the sake of introducing a *contrast*.

Mr Brougham said the answer was as satisfactory as he expected. He wished, however, to know, whether persons abroad having now chosen to give garbled statements of what had taken place between the Government of England and that of France, any objection could exist to laying the whole of the documents before the House.

Mr. Canning replied, that after what had passed, it would be disingenuous on the part of the Government not to say that the hopes they had entertained of composing the differences had considerably diminished. Still they were not entirely destroyed; and as long as any could be entertained he felt it would be inexpedient to produce the documents required. When the time for discussion should arrive, he should be most willing to give the House and the country every information and satisfaction on the subject. (*Cheers.*)

FINANCE—SINKING FUND—MR. MABERLY'S PLAN.

Mr. Maberly rose to move Resolutions on the plan of finance which he had developed to the House this day week,—namely, the paying off of 41,000 000l. of Debt forthwith by means of the Redemption of the Land Tax, instead of attaining the same object by the application of 5 millions annually, as a Sinking Fund for 7 years,—and thereby enabling the Government to remit taxes to the amount of instead of five, 7 millions. He admitted, that the original principle on which Mr. Pitt established the Redemption of the Land Tax—the making tax perpetual—was highly unconstitutional; but as the plan was in operation, it would be better to accelerate its completion, and relieve the people from a mass of taxes at this moment of distress. The Land Tax was originally 2,000,000l. Of this near 800 000l. had been redeemed; but the redemption went on so slowly, that it produced only about 40,000l. per annum, while the charge was 4,480l. The reason of this was, the hard terms for the redeemer, who had to transfer stock to the amount, if a for 3l. of land tax; and if not a land proprietor, to the amount of 3l. 12s. Now he proposed that the terms should be equalized—that for 100l. of Three per Cent. Stock, the purchaser should redeem or buy 3l. land-tax, giving and proprietors an exclusive right of purchase for the first six months, and offering the additional temptation to purchasers of a vote for Members of Parliament, a right to be in the commission of Magistracy, &c. This plan did not strike at public credit: on the contrary, it possessed two advantages, which would greatly tend to support it. The redemption of so much stock would raise the price of public securities, and enable the Government, by paying off the Four per Cents. to save 750,000l. per annum. Secondly, if 7,000,000l. of taxes were nominally repealed, the increase of consumption would at least add a million to the produce of the remainder, and thus leave Government a surplus revenue to that amount. How much more advantageous would it be to leave the 5 millions in the pockets of the people, where they would work as capital, and provide future resources for the country, than to extract them at such a time of pressure from the suffering people, to place them in the hands of Commissioners! The Hon. Member concluded by moving his 1st Resolution.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer observed, that the Hon. Mover admitted the necessity of supporting public credit, and proposed this plan as a substitute for the Sinking Fund. But he (Mr. Robinson) denied that it was in any respect such a substitute. The essential principle of the Sinking Feud was, that it was unaccompanied with any loss of Revenue: now the Hon. Member's plan, though it paid off Debt, at the same time took away 1200 000l. of revenue arising from the Land Tax. Then again, at the end of 7 years, where would be the means of continuing to pay off Debt, if the Sinking Fund were gone; He did not believe either that the Redemption of the Land Tax could be made to produce 41,000,000l. It was no argument, that Mr. Pitt obtained 17,000,000l. in a few years. At that time, the 3 per Cents. were 44: now they were 73—a difference which deprived the purchaser of his advantage. He had great objections also to the proposed plan of giving strangers privileges belonging to land proprietors. For these reasons, he should oppose the Resolutions.

Mr. Ricardo did not consider Mr. Maberly's plan a desirable substitute for the Sinking Fund; yet if he would limit his proposal to the remission of five millions of taxes instead of seven, and leave a surplus of two millions, he would support the motion.

Mr. Baring said he considered Mr. Maberly's proposition one of the lightest bubbles ever blown, as a substitute for the Sinking Fund. Mr. B. proceeded to enlarge on the advantages of Sinking Funds, and quoted the examples of Russia and the United States in their favour.

Mr. Tierney observed, that the real question was, between a Sinking Fund of five millions, and a remission of taxes to that amount. He did not think the present situation of the country could bear a Sinking Fund of five millions. That situation was such, that required at least a remission of taxes to that amount, to ease the mind of the people (*Hear!*) He had outlived the real Sinking Fund, for of that established by Mr. Pitt, not a trace was now remaining (*Cheers*). The question was therfore, not one of public faith, but one of expediency. The country would receive more substantial benefit from the proposed remission of taxes in seven years than from the support of the Sinking Fund. Now the Chancellor of the Exchequer seemed to be convinced of this truth, though he had not sufficient resolution to carry it into complete effect. He had seven millions to be applied to the reduction of the debt, and why did he give up two millions of it to a remission of taxation? In fact, they agreed on the principle though they differed in in the degree (*Cheers.*) As to the remission of taxes, could any one believe that the amount taken away would be *lost!* He knew that the most beneficial effects must result from a reduction of taxes equivalent to that seven millions, from the diffusion of so much capital over the country; and it must be much more productive of national benefit than it could have been in the hands of Commissioners. He considered his Hon. Friend's a cheap and valuable project. It was objected, that it would throw a way 1,200,000l. of income: not so, it would relieve the burdens of the people to that amount. It would seem, from a remark of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that if taxation were suspended for six or seven years, it could never be again laid on. Now really to tell him if that after such a period of relief any emergency should require the imposition of fresh taxes they might not easily be imposed and cheerfully paid, was to tell him something which he could not at all understand.

Mr. Huskisson said the Right Hon. Gent. (Mr. Tierney) had urged as one objection to the application of the surplus of five millions as a Sinking Fund, that it was taking that sum out of the pockets of the people, which would [illegible] much more than in the reduction of the debt. There was no objection more trite; but that objection was applicable to all times and circumstances when it was proposed so to apply a surplus revenue. Some surplus revenue was necessary to meet unforeseen emergencies, and to avoid loans on trifling occasions; and it might as well be called a Sinking Fund. Mr. H. proceeded to argue, that after all the debates and Resolutions of Parliament, the abandonment of the Sinking Fund would be considered a blow at the credit of the country.

On a division, the Resolutions were negatived by 157 against 72.

VIENNA, Feb. 12.

[EXTRACT FROM A PRIVATE LETTER.]

Every thing tends to induce the belief that Austria will confine herself to the suspension of her diplomatic relations with Spain, and that her commercial intercourse will not be interrupted. If Austria, at the Congress of Verona, appeared to depart for a moment from the desire to maintain peace, it was because it was urgent to divert Russia from an attack on the east of Europe, which she has long contemplated. In giving a kind of tacit consent to a war in the west, she as a consequence engaged Russia to renounce the idea of a rupture with the Porte. This pacific system explains the frequent exchange of couriers between Vienna and London—*Constitutionnel.*

PARIS, Feb. 25.

News from Madrid of the 18th has been this day received by an extraordinary channel. The Cortes under the fear of a war, have offered a free and entire amnesty to all the Royalists who have arms in their hands. General Morillo is to command the army of reserve of Andalusia, if the King is removed to Seville.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

SITTING OF TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 25.

The Sitting opened at a quarter before two. MM. de Villele, de Corbiere, de Peyronnet, and the Marshall de Belluno, were on the bench of Ministers.

The order of the day for the resumption of the debate. After M. de Josse Beauvoir, who supported the war, and M. de Bignon, who opposed it.

Mr. de Chateaubriand ascended the tribune, and after some preliminary remarks, announced that he should reply to the numerous objections made against the war, ranging them under four classes; and he observed that these objections were previously produced in the Secret Committee.

"These objections are, I. The right of the intervention of one state in the affairs of another: 2. The inconveniences which may result from the instructions of a neighbouring state. 3. The right of treaties, and the transactions at Verona: 4. The difficulties of the war with Spain, the embarassment of our commerce, and some other objections.

"In relation to the first objection, Hobbes (!), Grotius, Puffendorf, and all old publicists, have thought that it was lawful to take arms in the name of human society, against a people which violates the principles of that society, in the same way as one punishes a disturber of public order.

"However, I say with modern politicians, no Government has a right to interfere in the affairs of another Government; because, if this principle were admitted, no State would be tranquil, for there would always be the right of saying, "Change your instructions, they displease us."

"This I hope, is a great concession made to our adversaries. Then how are we to justify the right of interference with Spain? Gentlemen, we can not say, "Let social order perish rather than a principle," since no State can neglect its essential interests under pain of perishing as a state. Thus I will not contest the principle, I will apply myself to establish an exception, drawn from the situation of a neighbouring state. Our adversaries look for evidence to England; I will do so too. At the begining of the revolution, the interference of the English in the affairs of France, and the arguments which they adduced to justify that interference, must be remembered---it was to stay the progress of an evil which only exists through the violation of all rights, and of the fundamental principles which bind men in society.

"Our interference has no other object than to destroy also an anarchy which has plunged in fire and blood whole provinces, which demand their King, their God, and their religion; and if it has been permitted to England to repel French contagion, shall we be forbidden to repel Spanish contagion? (Sensation in the Chamber.)

"When England published its famous declaration, Louis XVI. and Marie-Antoinette were no longer in existence; and I agree with the last speaker, that the King of Spain is *only* a prisoner in his palace, as Louis XVI. was before he ascended the scaffold.

"Gentlemen! Another such assassination, and we shall have established by precedents, the code, the custom of raising people against Kings. (Bravos on the right.)

"What England acknowledged at the beginning of our revolution, she still acknowledges. (M. de Chateaubriand then referred to Lord Castlereagh's circular.) She acknowledged that Austria had the right of destroying at Naples the constitution of the Cortes. She cannot then refuse to France the right of destroying at Madrid institutions which are fatal to her. We are really in a situation which gives us the right of interference.

"Our political interests are compromised, the revolution of Spain has destroyed a part of our commerce, and we are obliged to keep up ships of war to protect what remains. The war in Spain, by interrupting our relations with Spain, has reduced to half the value, land in the departments bordering on Spain; our consuls have been threatened in their persons: in fine, our territory has been violated three times. (Murmurs on the left.)

"War is then indespensable! It is preferable to this state of demi-hostilities, which has all the inconveniences of war without its advantages, and which exposes our soldiers to all insinuations of the agents of disorder.

"The violation of our territory is enough to justify our armed intervention. England herself declared at Verona---Lord Wellington said there, that the King his master, had no objection to make to the measures of France towards the Spaniards, and especially those to guard against the moral contagion of political principles and the violation of the French territory."

After a few other general remarks, M. de Chateaubriand passed to a review of the transactions at Verona.

"After having attended to all the speeches which are made in France against the Holy Alliance. I arrived at the Congress with prejudices which are not very favourable to it. I had been a little shaken by the calumnies which were every day repeated; but I saw there only principles abounding in moderation, and Kings who were honest men. I recollect that one day the Emperor of Russia said to me---'I am very glad that you are come to Verona, in order that you may become a witness to the sentiments of Russia. When social order is in danger, policy should neither be English, Russian, or Prusian; there should be a general policy only admitted for the salvation of the people and of Kings. Nothing seems more to my interest than a religious war with Turkey; but I have noticed revolutionary symptoms in the troops of the Peloponnesus, and therefore I would not assist them. (Murmurs on the left.) I will never separate myself from the Monarchs with whom I am united. I have no need of aggrandizing my empire; and God has given me 800,000 soldiers, only to protect religion and the people.' (Another interruption.) A Prince who holds such language will not propose any thing to France which will compromise her interests and independence. Thus whatever has been said at Verona, the Allied Powers have never spoken of war with Spain, but have only been of opinion that France would be forced to wage war. At Verona no treaty burdensome to France has been spoken of, nor has any passed on the subject of marching foreign troops through our territory. What then, say you, did occur there?---only that the great Powers united with France will give her all their support, and that France will preserve the high rank that is due to her in Europe. But, gentlemen, we must not confound independence with isolations---Princes will not place people in slavery, you have a proof of that in Italy; Piedmont is about to be evacuated, & Naples will receive independence."

M. Chateaubriand concluded by observing, that the King wished 100,000 soldiers to assemble under the command of a Prince, who at the passage of *La Drome* showed himself frank like Henry IV. He has confided the white flag to Generals, who have conquered under other colours; they will teach our armies the road to victory. M. Lable de Pompiers spoke at some length against war; and was followed by M. Sebastiani, who asserted that it was necessary for the Minister for Foreign Affairs to be more explicit, especially upon the disposition of England.---Debate adjourned.

MARCH. 2, 1823.

The Paris papers of Thursday arrived yesterday. In the Chamber of deputies on the preceding day the discussion on the project of law relative to the extraordinary credit of one hundeed millions, was resumed. M. Mannel made a very in temperate speech, in the course of which he reviled the memory of the Marquess of Londonderry, and asked in these terms:—"What caused the fate of the Stuarts? It was the protection of France which placed them in opposition with public opinion, and prevented their looking to the English nation for support. Must I say that the moment in which the dangers of the Royal Family of France had become the most serious, was after France, revolutionary France, felt that it was necessary to defend herself by new strength, and energy wholly new." (Scarcely had this inconceivable sentence been uttered than a general movement of indignation was manifested by the entire right side, and the spectators in the tribunes. Even some Members of the left evinced their disapprobation. The Members of the right simultaneously rose and demanded that M. Manuel should be called to order.)

M. the President—It is impossible to tolerate such language. He has said, in allusion to an event which all France deplores, that the nation was bound to act with redoubled energy.

M. Forbin d'Issarts—It was a wish for the death of Ferdinand.

The Members of the right side quitted their places, declaring that they would not again sit in a Chamber where such a man could speak his sentiments, and be the apologist of regicide.

M. Hyde de Nenville rushed to the Tribune, (M. Manuel stepped on one side) He commenced, amidst general tumult, to vindicate France and the army. The President called upon him to resume his seat, as his occupation of the tribune was irregular. During this contention, M. Manuel stood with crossed arms, significantly surveying the right side.

M. Croy de Solire.—'His unseemly posture adds to the horror of his language.'

M. Manuel was assailed with indignant reproaches from the Members on the right: some of the Members on the left recriminated, and the Chamber was a scene of unexampled uproar. The President's efforts to restore order were ineffectual, he put on his hat and declared the Sitting suspended. The Deputies withdrew to the Bureaux, and the Ministers, peers of France remained in the Hall.

At four o'clock the Sitting was resumed, when M. Manuel delivered a letter to the President, but the right side would not hear its contents. Much tumult ensued, and the President, seeing his efforts to restore order fruitless, declared the Sitting dissolved.

TUESDAY, MARCH 4.

This day the guard of the Chamber was re-inforced by 50 men.

The President opened the sitting at one o'clock. The public and private tribunes were thronged, and much agitation prevailed within and without the Legislative Hall. It was remarked that almost all the members of the left side had assembled in the anti-chamber of Pas-Perdus, with the view, as was reported, of escorting M. Manuel, and accompanying him into the Chamber. In fact, at [illegible] one o'clock they entered the hall in a body with Manuel at their head, who seated himself in his usual place. The murmurs, which commenced on his appearance, increased every moment, and were participated in by the tribunes. The principal Huissier went up to the President, who addressed to him some reproaches, as the Huissier excused himself by saying that he could not prevent the entrance of M. Manuel.

Several deputies of the right side approached the President, amongst whom were MM. Donnadieu, Forbin d'Issarts, de Bouville. They were in close conversation for a short interval. An intense agitation prevailed amongst the members of the right side, who appeared to be concerting amongst themselves.

The Minister of War entered; several deputies went and spoke to him. amongst whom were MM. Pavy, Forbin d'Issarts, Donnadieu, de Berbis, &c. Shortly after the Minister of the Interior entered; he spoke to the Minister of War, and they both withdrew together.

At two o'ciock the Minister for Foreign Affairs entered. M. Dudon advanced to meet him & addressed his Excelleney, who then withdrew and went into the conference apartment.

A moment afterwards the Keeper of the Seals entered. M. Dudon spoke to him. His Excellency also retired, and joined his colleagues.

At two o'clock the President rang his bell. Profound silence ensued, and all eyes were directed upon M. Manuel.

Gentlemen (said the President), the 91st article of your regulations states—"The maintenance of good order in the Legislative Hall (*La Police*) is vested in the Chamber. Authority to this effect is exercised in its name by the President, who gives the necessary orders to the guard on duty." The result of the deliberation of yesterday's sitting was, that you excluded M. Manuel from your sittings during the course of this session. I had in consequence written to MM. the Questors, that they might give orders to the Huissiers not to let M. Manuel enter this hall. The order was given agreeably to my instructions; but it has been violated, and M. Manuel has been introduced.

M. Girardin (vehemently)—Introduced! That is not true; he entered.

On the right.—"Silence."

M. de Girardin —Why should I be silent?

The President.—I state the fact as it has been reported to me by the Huissier.—M. Manuel, I yesterday

announced that you were excluded the Chamber for the session. I gave orders to the Questors not to admit you. The consigne has been violated. I invite you to retire.

M. Manuel (addressing the President from his place).—I stated yesterday that I would only yield to violence: to-day I shall keep my word.

The President.—I shall now suspend the sitting for the space of an hour. I invite the Deputies to assemble in their respective bureaux. Meanwhile I will give the necessary orders. (Cries of Brave! on the right.)

The whole right side then withdrew. The members of the left continued quietly in their places, and kept silence, with the exception of observations occasionally made in a low tone of voice between one or two members, which were silenced immediately by the chut, cut, from their colleagues.

M. de Girardin left his place, and spoke to several members.

The number of the Deputies present, composing the left, and the left centre, was 80. M. Manuel was on the second bench, between MM. Salleron and Tiessier.

MM. Casimir-Perrier, Lecagneur, Villemain, and St. Aignan, successively went and conversed with M. Manuel.

During the suspension of the sitting, a picquet of infantry of the line was introduced into the anti-chamber of Pas-Perdus.

A group of Royalist Deputies had assembled in the passage leading to the conference apartments, and were listening with earnest attention to M. Kergorlay (Florian.)

At three o'clock a number of the Deputies of the right came into the passage leading to the hall

On the left—"To your places! to your places!"

The members of the left side were immediately all attention

The door leading to the anti-chamber of Pas Perdus was opened. The principal Huissier at the head of the Huissiers entered, and advancing towards M. Manuel, unfolded a paper, and read it.

On the left.—"Louder! louder!"

M. Aubriette, the chief Huissier, then read the following order:—

"ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT.

"In virtue of article 21, of the regulation for the Chamber of Deputies, which states,' the Police of the Chamber belongs to him (the President) it is exercised in the name of the Chamber, by the President, who give the necessary orders to the guard on duty;'

"Pursuant to the decision which was yesterday come to by the Chamber, and which orders that M. Manuel be excluded from the sittings of the Chamber during the present session;

"The President of the Chamber of Deputies orders the Huissiers of the said Chamber to remove M. Manuel from the hall of the sittings, and to prevent his again entering, for which purpose they shall, if necessary, avail themselves of the assistance of the armed force necessary for the execution of the order of the Chamber.

"Given in the Palace of the Chamber, March 4, 1823.

(Signed) "RAVEZ"

M. Aubriette.—In consequence of this order, I request M. Manuel to quit the Chamber. If he do not—

M. Manuel.—Execute your orders. I will not leave this place except by violent means.

The passage of the conference apartment was thronged with deputies, who calmly witnessed this scene.

The principal Huissier, seeing that his request was disregarded, went out to obtain the assistance of the armed force

A picquet of the National Guard and veterans entered immediately afterwards; their bayonets were no fixed.

M. Lafayette (rising from his seat).—What an indignity! It would be dishonorable to the National Guard.

M. de Chauvelin.—Peace, M. de Lafayette; remain quiet.

All the left side.—"The National Guard ought not to act. Refuse, brave Guards!"

After a moment's agitation, calm was restored. The chief of the battalion of the veterans advanced, and begged M. Manuel to quit the hall.

M. Manuel.—I declare that I will not go out.

The chief of the battalion.—I have an order.

M. Manuel.—Show it.

The Chief of Battalion produced it to M. Manuel, and the principal Huissier read it. The chief of the battalion then gave same orders to the officer of the National Guard. (Violent murmurs on the left.)

M. Mechin.—This is dishonouring the National Guard.

M. de Girardin.—The National Guard ought to protect citizens, not oppress them.

M. Lafayette.—We are your representatives.

Tumult on the left. The deputies who were seated near M. Manuel pressed round him.

The officer of the National Guard communicated the orders which he had received to the sergeant of the platoon; the sergeant, as well as his men, refused to obey.

On the left—"Bravo! bravo!" This exclamation was repeated by some persons in the public tribunes.

The Chief of Battalion went out. Shortly afterwards both the folding doors opening into the anti-chamber of Pas-Perdus were opened, and a strong detachment of the line, led by the Colonel, Chief of Battalion, and the Lieutenant, promptly entered the Hall. (Violent murmurs on the left side.)

M. de Girardin.—This is the first step towards the degradation of the representative dignity.

The Colonel of the Gendarmerie, addressing M. Manuel, said—"Sir, I have received an order from the President to make you leave this hall. If you refuse, and oppose us by resistance, we shall be compelled to employ force in order to execute the law." (Violent murmurs.)

M. de Girardin.—The law cannot authorize so arbitrary an act.

The Colonel (in reply.)—The gendarmerie have only come to second the efforts of the National Guard.

On the left—"No, no; the National Guard have done their duty, they have refused."

The Colonel.—I invite M. Manuel to retire voluntarily

M. Manuel.—I will only leave by force.

The Colonel to the Gendarmes.—Lay hold of M. Manuel.

The left side rose and cried—"Lay hold of us all!"

MM. Leseigneur, Girardin, Mechin.—Gendarmes, you are responsible for this

The gendarmes promptly went up to M. Manuel the Officers at their head; one of the latter seized M. Manuel by the collar; his honourable friends pressed around him, to wrest him from the hands of the gendarmes.

M. Manuel descended the steps leading to the anti-chamber of Pas-Perdus. M. de Bondy made himself very conspicuous by the violence of his gestures. M. Manuel was hurried out, followed by all the left side, except M. Sebastiani.

The left centre continued in their places. The most violent agitation prevailed amongst them.

The members of the right side resumed their places.

M. Laine de Villevesque addressed M. Forbin d'Issarts—we believe in terms of complaint of the violence which had been exercised towards a Deputy.

FRIDAY MARCH 7, 1823.

It is unnecessary to speak of the interest attached to the late proceedings of the French Chamber of Deputies; and before we finish these remarks, it is not improbable that fresh arrivals may announce yet more important events. To tell the tale now before us in as few words as possible, M. Manuel was expelled for the rest of the present session, by a vote of the Chamber on Monday: but on Tuesday he appeared as usual; was ordered to withdraw, and refused compliance. The sitting was suspended for an hour; Manuel and his friends remained. A detachment of the National Guard entered; but on being addressed by the Members of the left side, they declined executing the orders they had received, of removing the refractory Member by force. The difficulty had been foreseen, and provided against. The gendarmerie advanced next, and dragged Manuel from his place. The sitting was then resumed, but the Members were too much agitated to proceed in the debate, and adjournment took place.

The conduct of the National Guard, in refusing to drag M. Manuel from his seat, was most commendable. They are citizens, armed and trained at their own expense, and who have, therefore, a right to substitute the expression of their opinions, in the place of slavish military obedience. If the Bourbons are not irretrievably infatuated, they may draw a useful hint from this proceeding of the National Guard. It was that body, whose firmness in refusing to identify themselves with Bonaparte's projects of personal aggrandizement ultimately compelled the tyrant to take his flight. Neither do we wonder that the gendarmerie obeyed the orders of their masters. Some may even admire the courage of the man who first seized Manuel by the collar: but be it observed, that *that* man was, in the essential sense of the word, "not a Frenchman;" no more a Frenchman, than a Janissary, a Sepoy, or a Mameluke. Again, therefore, we would warn the Bourbons to consider well, by what class of men they are obeyed, and by what class obedience is refused. It is but too evident they have made no progress in the affections of the people.

BRUSSELS, March 4th.

Letters from the frontiers of Italy positively state, that various movements are making by the Sardinian troops, and that they are all placing on the war establishment. It is believed, that if any war should break out between France and Spain, a corps of Piedmontese troops will be embarked at Genoa for Catalonia, where they will join the Spanish Royalists.

FRONTIERS OF ITALY, Feb 22d.

Letters from Venice say, that news had been received there from Corfu, of the arrival of a new Greek flotilla in the Ionian seas, which has joined the squadron that blockades the entrance of the Gulf of Lepanto. They are both destined to continue the blockade of the fortresses on the sea-coast, still in the hands of the Turks, and to accelerate their surrender.

The squadron of Missolonghi has captured several European vessels which attempted to carry provisions to the Turks, and had violated the Greek blockade. The English now treat the Greeks very well, and are on the best terms with them. News has just been received, that the English consuls, Green and Meyer, who are so much disliked by the Greeks, have been recalled from their posts at Patras and Prevesa.

INSPRUCK, Feb 14.

The bones of Andrew Hofer, who was put to death by the bloody thirsty Napoleon, because he so valiantly defended his native country, Tyrol, have been brought from Mantua, and were buried here in the great church with much solemnity.

BASLE, Feb. 26.

The Swiss Ambassador at Paris has received from the French Ministry official notice, that no more Greeks will be suffered to pass through France. Thus these unfortunate persons are deprived of this way also of returning to their own country. On the 8th of this month, 6 persons were buried under an avalanche, in the Scalenberg, near Davos. They were, however, so fortunate as to work their way out and save themselves. Twenty eight horses were buried with them, of which 26 were saved.

THE ARMY OF THE FAITH

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM PERPIGNAN, DATED MARCH 1.

Count Verges, first Aide-de-Camp to the War Minister, arrived here the day before yesterday. He has taken a lodging, and means to make some stay here. It is stated that he is charged with the important mission of embodying the bands of the Faith in regiments. The officers who can neither read nor write will be obliged, it is said, to serve as privates, and their rank will not be restored to them until they shall have acquired the necessary instruction. It is even announced that this measure was determined on at Paris, and that the Baron of d'Eroles is to deliver to each regiment the books purchased in the capital, and destined for the education of those gentlemen. It is said that the uniform worn by Count of Verges is the model of that distined for the new corps which are are about to be organized.

We regard with pleasure all the new measures of Government. It is hoped that when the officers of the bands of the Faith shall have acquired the education which is proposed to be given to them, that the war will no longer be a work of pillage; and that when Misas shall know how to read and write, and shall have studied our military regulations as well as the memoirs of our general officers, he will no longer commit, in his expeditions, those ferocious acts which have spread despair and desolation among a considerable number of families of Catalonia. Spain is, however, organizing. The political chiefs in Catalonia are delivering commissions for captains of miquelets to the most intrepid Catalonians; every captain is discharged with forming his company. They will be all free companies, fighting on their own account, and will receive all the men of the Faith whom the French system will not suit. The Baron d'Eroles arrived yesterday, and has to-day been visited by the Members of the Regency and all the officers of the different bands of the Faith. It is said that he has issued orders for all the bands to enter France, and that yesterday he despatched officers to the different chiefs on the frontier.

THE PORSMOUTH CASE.

Monday, February 10.

The Commissioners appointed by the Lord Chancellor assembled at the Freemasons' Tavern and opened the Commission to inquire into the state of mind of the Earl of Portsmouth. The Jury consisted of twenty-four respectable freeholders. A platform was raised, on which the Commissioners sat, and benches were erected for the Jury, before whom was a large table, on the opposite side of which sat the Counsel—Mr. Wetherell, Mr. Brougham, the Common Sergeant, and two other barristers, conducted the inquiry on the behalf of the Hon. Newton Fellowes; Mr. Sergeant Pell and four other barristers conducted the case on behalf of Lord Portsmouth. Mr. Wetherell states the nature of the course he intended to pursue, and the nature of the evidence. He said that the Noble Earl had been treated in a most disgraceful manner, had been cruelly beaten, and disgraced beneath the level of the lowest of his menials. He then particularized the different places visited by the Countess and Mr. Alder, whom he designated as the medical "Coombia" of the family wherever they went. In 1803, Lord Portsmouth indicated those aberrations of mind which had continued with him to the present hour. As far as outward appearance went, he was devout; he regularly attended Divine Service, and had prayers read in his family. Nevertheless he had been occasionally guilty of wanton cruelty. He had exercised the whip over his domestics, and even over children. The dumb creation also had suffered from his conduct. On some occasions he had a horse and waggon driven against a tree, and stood by commanding the animal to be forced until the tree (perhaps one of those oaks which adorned his estate) should be forced up by its roots. His Lordship had a delusive partiality for funerals, and whenever any individuals among his tenantry were sick, he seemed delighted, and wished for their deaths, in order to follow the corpse as chief mourner. Nay, he had gone so far as to wish that the death might be accelerated; so exceedingly anxious was he to take his station among the mourners. He had recently followed as chief mourner a pauper of St. Giles's parish. These might be considered trivial things, but these trifling things elevated themselves into proofs that they were the offspring of a chaotic and insane mind. Another case equally strong, was his going into a church, and here writing in the book leaf of a prayer book a note to the clerk, who had offended him because he had refused his service in the performance of the [illegible] was delighted in being permitted to follow the clergyman, and, in fact, to fulfil all the duties of a clerk. In 1813, the late Countess of Portsmouth died; so infatuated was the Earl to make one in the funeral train, that he actually rode by the side of the coachman who drove the hearse, and remonstrated with him on the way he drove the horses. The Learned Counsel then adverted to the marriage with Miss Hanson. He said that so unconscious was the Noble Earl of his marriage, that on being questioned, he knew nothing respecting it. So perfectly made was he—not made with expectation, but under that madness, or rather idiotism, knowing nothing of the plan devised by his wife and her father. This agent of the Noble Lord held the lock and key of his treasures; he had his rents and income passing through his hands. On the morning of his marriage Lord Portsmouth went to his agent's house, and was prevailed upon to go with Miss Hanson to St. George's Church Bloomsbury. This was on a Monday. Either before or after the Service, the clergyman was apprized that an Earl was about being married. There was no preparation—no wedding dinner provided—no guest invited—no white ribbons displayed. Was it not natural to suppose, had the marriage been otherwise than forced upon the Noble Earl, that at least his trustees would have been apprized of it? Would not the bridegroom himself have been attended by his own servants and been dressed for the occasion, instead of wearing, as he did, a grey hat, an old coat, and Hessian boots? The coachmen who drove the bride and bridegroom did not even know their purpose, so secretly was this affair managed. They ultimately went to Salthill, and there remained. No preparation had been made even to secure his Lordship clean linen: actually he had not a clean shirt to put on the morning after his marriage. Mr. Wetherell proceeded to relate an absurd practice effected by means of a piece of tape applied to the arm, which created in the Noble Lord's mind an idea of intercourse, so completely was he absorbed in his own delusions. But what betrayed a mind completely deranged from every thing as a moral agent, unless it arose from complete insanity, was his sleeping in the same bed with the Countess another paramour. Would a mind having the smallest ray of intelligence suffer the marriage bed to be so polluted? Another case of delusion by which the Noble Lord's mind was enchained was, causing a throne to be erected and summoning his domestics to appear before him. Some he sentenced to imprisonment, others to transportation. On one occasion he wrote a letter in which he lamented not having the assistance of Mr. Justice Bayley, whom he highly commended, praising him for his justice and humanity.—The Learned Gentleman said, whether the Noble Lord was aware of the intercourse, or whether he was not conscious of it, it equally betrayed an insane mind. And if in 1808 it should be proved that he was insane; and if to the present time his mind was unsound, it would be sufficient to warrant the Jury in reporting that fact to the Lord Chancellor.—The Court adjourned at four o'clock.

Tuesday Feb. 11.

J. D. Coombs was the first witness examined. He was employed in 1808 to watch the conduct of Lord Portsmouth, and remained with him till 1811. He was of an extremely weak and unsound mind, so much so, as to need the attendance of others, and was not capable of conducting his own affairs. He used to employ himself as a carter in carrying manure, &c. The witness saw Lord P. in July last, when his Lordship complained to him of the ill-treament he received from Mr. Alder—of Mr. Alder's lying on the bed with Lady Portsmouth and himself—that he was afraid of Mr. Alder, who was a powerful man—that Mr. Newton Hanson had also used him very ill by knocking him down—that Lady P. kept a whip under her pillow, which they were in the habit of using upon him. So late as yesterday, his Lordship complained of the effects of those beatings. Lord Portsmouth used to speak about sitting on a throne, and of administering justice to those who ill used him;—Messrs. Hanson, Alder, and Newton, were to be hung and gibbetted, and Lady P. was to be transported for life. Witness, in his treatment of Lord P. was sometimes obliged to be firm. His Lordship never appeared to him to be in a sound state of mind.—On his cross-examination, the witness said that Lord P. had an excellent memory and knew right from wrong, and seemed in conversation a man of education. He was generally dignified in his appearance, though his eyes were of a singular position, and his physiognomy marked and peculiar. His Lordship knew of the present proceedings. On the Queen's trial, his Lordship said he believed he voted both ways. Witness understood that Lord Grantley had always exercised Lord P.'s proxy. Mr. Justice Bayley had pronounced him competent to go where he liked. Sir H. Halford now attended Lord P. In speaking of Mr. Alder's lying in the same bed with Lady P. his Lordship merely said it was improper, but showed no resentment.—In answer to several questions by the jurors, the witness said he was convinced of Lord P.'s insanity.

Mr. Hunter deposed to his firm belief in Lord P.'s insanity—to his Lordship's complaints of Mr. Alder—the conversation about the throne, &c.

Dr. Ludlow had known Lord P. for 20 years, and deemed him a person unfit to guide himself. He mentioned various instances of strange conduct in his Lordship—his being anxious that people should die, that he might ring the bell and attend the funerals, which he actually did—his enquiries about the erection of a throne—his complaints of Mr. Alder, &c.—On the conclusion of Dr. L.'s evidence the Commission adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 12.

Mr. Pitman, surgeon, of Andover, had attended Lord Portsmouth for 10 years. It was his opinion that at no one period was he in a sound state of mind.

Ann Coke, an elderly female, had often met his Lordship in the country, when he obliged her to feel his pulse, and seemed particularly anxious about his health.

Sarah Adams stated various instances of absurd conduct to Lord P. He wanted her to bleed him. She once tied up his arm, and pricked it with a lancet for which he gave her 7s. This was 13 years ago. She had often seen him in company with other women, but he never took any improper liberties; and they wondered they had never received a salute from him: (*Laughter*)—they thought him a very simple man (*Laughter continued.*)

Mr. Justice Best deposed, that he had been trustee to Lord P.'s estate. He always thought Lord P. required some one to attend him. He was not acquainted with his intended marriage with Miss Hanson (Lord P.'s second and present wife) His Lordship conducted himself properly at Church; and his memory was good in trifling things, but he had no effective memory. He sat as a Peer on the trial of the Queen. His mind was not sufficiently strong to conduct his own affairs: his intellect was that of boy of eight years. He was extremely nervous, and easily frightened at any thing. Witness had given up his trust, not approving of the conduct of Mr. Hanson.

Charles Lee deposed, that he had been a good deal about the person of Lord P. as valet and butler. His Lordship was frequently in a passion and used to strike the servants. When the coachman broke his leg, and was lying in bed, Lord P. went and put it out again.

John Beverstock had been in Lord P.'s service 17 years as brewer. The coachman's leg was broken, when Lord P. told him to get up. He then threw himself across the bed, and witness heard the bone crack. The man cried out, "You have broken my leg again" His Lordship replied, "I don't care for that;" and witness pulled him out of the room. His Lordship knew that the leg was broken when he entered the room. He used to hum loudly in Church, which made the girls laugh.

The Rev. Charles M'Carthy, Minister at Acton, deposed to his Lordship's practice of attending funerals as chief mourner, at which he behaved with decorum. The late Countess was always exceedingly kind to his Lordship. Witness always deemed him of unsound mind: he acted like a boy, but had a good memory in trifles. On one occasion he complained of a long sermon he said witness had preached, and wanted them shorter in future. [Here Mr. Sergeant Pell said, "Perhaps his Lordship's judgment was not incorrect in this." Witness replied, "Why a man will sometimes make long sermons as well as long speeches" (*Much laughter*)]—When at cards, the ladies used generally to direct him and let him win, for he was exceedingly anxious to get the game.

John Potecary, a butcher near Hursbourn, deposed, that when Lord P. met the cattle, he used to beat them. He would also attend at the slaughter-house, take the axe, and strike them on the head. When they had knocked the animals down, his Lordship used to say, "That serves them right, vicious toads!"

Joseph Heal was butler in Lord P.'s family, and left the sevice in 1814. Witness had heard his Lordship cry

out" murder!" two or three weeks after his marriage with Miss Hanson. He has struck witness, and used to pull the servants' ears violently. He often complained to witness of his wife's ill-usage, and once told him that he had lost his best friend in losing his former Mistress. Witness used to hear screams up stairs, and went up when Mr. Hanson said there was nothing the matter. Lord P. complained of being treated like a servant and like a dog. He would order the candles to be blown out—shut the door against the servants when it rained—put jalap, mustard, pepper and nutmeg into the labourers' beer, and order them to take it in various doses. On one occasion his Lordship held a man while a dose was given to him. The morning he married Miss Hanson, he was dressed in a black coat and waistcoat, corded pantaloons, Hessian boots, and wore a hat with crape upon it.

Thursday, Feb. 13.

Head's examination was continued this morning. He deposed that none of the servants went with Lord P. on the day of his marriage, and that there were no preparations at the house. His Lordship said he did not think of being married when he went out on Monday, and that he had nicked them all. He believed Lord Byron and Mr. Buckworth attended Lord P. to church. Lord P. used to read the prayers at home very fast. He worked in the fields in a jean jacket frocked the carters—amused himself with the faggots—toiled the bells, &c.

Josiah Fisher, who was in Lord P.'s service as postilion, deposed that his Lordship used to read the morning service, and then he would say, "Now you shall have the evening service." His Lordship was not a bad whip; but when he made a start from home, like a child, he wanted to be there directly, and he would so drive them along! and whipped the horse that drew most.

Thos. Mills was now in Lord P.'s service, and had been about 13 years, as a carter. His Lordship used to whip the servants—to throw beer over them, &c. He said his wife tickled him out of bed. He used to join the ringers, to drink beer with them, and leave away a portion of the money they got. He told witness he was obliged to marry Miss Hanson, for Mr. Hanson told him Mr. Fellowes would take him down to Devonshire and shut him up, if he did not marry her. The servant had instructions not to attend to his orders.

Charles Webb, coachman to Lord P. deposed to his Lordship's hiring several coachmen when they were required to his whipping the horses in the stable his wanting them to be bled daily, a pailful at a time—his forcetting the pails of water on witness, wanting to bleed him, &c. He used to drive about the streets, strive to whip the hackney coachmen, and call out, "He was one that drove the black jobs." A crowd would sometimes collect. The day after the death of the late Countess, his Lordship came to witness and talked with great glee about the funeral, desiring witness to flog certain persons and to drive them into the horse pond. The second day after his last marriage, his Lordship said to witness at the stables, "Charley, I've got a new wife" "Yes," says I, "I understand you have." "Yes," says he, "I've got a young one too: but," says he, "I didn't know any thing of it till I was there to breakfast (Mr. Hanson) on Monday morning. Her old aunt had not got her in the humour of it till Sunday night, at 12 o'clock." His Lordship said something more, meaning he did not wish to have her, or wished to have her sister. I recollect having a fire in the room to dress the harness. His Lordship would come in, get a shovel, and throw the fire all over the room. If we affronted him in the stable, he would go to the cook and tell her not to let us have anything but water-gruel and mustard. He would inquire if his orders were executed; if not, his Lordship would get a handful of stinging nettles, and try to drive her out of the kitchen. He was altogether incapable of managing anything.

Wm. Litchfield, a carpenter, deposed to his Lordship's coming, walking, as an funeral of his daughter, in a blue coat, gave the psalms out, and repeated every verse he sang, with a prayer-book in his hand. He once wanted to throw witness off a ladder, Witness had known Lord P. from a child, and his opinion was, that he was a very weak man, and incapable of managing his own affairs.

Chas. Green, shoemaker, was in Lord P.'s service in 1810. When his Lordship was angry, witness used to get behind his chair, lift up his queue, and tap his shoulder: upon this he would laugh. At other times witness would get a broom-handle and run it between his Lordship's legs: then he would run after witness, forget his ill-humour, and all would be quiet. His Lordship would have the windows closed in the day-time, and candles brought. He used to eat and drink with the servants. He once, without any provocation, suddenly knocked witness down with a stick. When he again offered to strike, witness threatened to put him in the Crown-office, which frightened him. When his Lordship was threatened in this way, he used to say, "I'll go tell my wife about it." He seemed like a boy of four or five years of age, and witness used to amuse him as such. He considered Lord P. strange, not mad, as a madman could not be ruled, and they ruled his Lordship.

Wm. Poor, carpenter, deposed to Lord P.'s acting as clerk in the pew at a funeral—to his often attending the ringers, flagging them with the ropes, twisting them round their necks, sharing the ringing money, &c.

Mr. Davis, wine merchant, of Bloomsbury, knew Lord P. during the time of his first Lady. His Lordship used to attend at the St Giles's and St. George's School, call the girls out to sing, join them very loudly and out of tune, set the psalms in a way that made the girls and witness laugh, wished to interfere in the punishment of the children, to have the great girls flogged in the manner of boys, for trifling faults, &c. His Lordship once voted at the Board on both sides, and rejoiced as if the object was obtained. Witness thought him more a child than a man, and was of opinion that he was not capable of managing his own affairs.

John Alexander and *Wm. Coles* deposed to various acts of folly in Lord P. when in the fields with the labourers, &c.

Wm. Loc'ton gave similar testimony. Witness said his Lordship was a very middling ringer, and knew no difference between doing well and ill. As to music, he knew little about it; kept neither tune nor time in singing; and at prayers gave the answers sometimes before and sometimes behind the clergyman. The parson was ill, and Lord P. mocked him; just as the parson did, he did. In short, his Lordship, according to the opinion of this witness, knew nothing of the farming business, could not drive, was not fit to be trusted with a set of bell-ropes, and was altogether incapable of managing his affairs.

Friday, February 14.

Thomas Powell, bailiff to Lord Portsmouth, deposed to a variety of facts similar to those already detailed. This witness never considered his Lordship capable of conducting his own affairs.

James Palmer, formerly servant to Mr. Hanson, (the present Lady Portsmouth's father) and afterwards to her Ladyship, gave evidence of the secrecy maintained with regard to the marriage. The carriage was ordered not to stand in front of the church door. After the ceremony, Lord and Lady P. Miss Hanson, and Miss Eliza Hanson got into Mr. Hanson's carriage, with four post-horses and drove away, but none of the servants went with them. They returned to Bloomsbury square the next day to dinner. Shortly after the marriage, witness heard his Lordship scream up stairs. A quarrel had arisen between Lord and Lady P. and Mr. [illegible] ordered his Lordship to leave the room, which [illegible]. They quarrelled very frequently. Mr. C. [illegible] used to threaten his Lordship. Lord Byron [illegible]r. Buckworth were at the marriage, but witness [illegible] saw Lord Byron after it. The ladies were dressed [illegible] usual way at the ceremony.

Mr. Bennet, a clerk in Doctors' Commons, deposed to a bond because having been obtained by Mr. Hanson, jun. which was filled up at Mr. Hanson's. Dr. Burnaby [illegible] witness went to Bloomsbury square: there were also present Messrs. Hanson, Lord P. and Lord Byron. Mr. Hanson, jun. said to Lord P. "Will you sign this?" He signed it, and made no observation. Lord P. was sworn upon the warrant;—the party signs who takes the oath. The [illegible] was read over first. Witness does not know whether Lord P. read it or looked at it. This was at half-past nine in the morning.

John Dell, watchmaker, deposed to his having been called in by Mr. Hanson to witness some papers, when Lord P. Mr. Buckworth, and another person, were present. Witness did not know the nature of the papers, and had never before or since witnessed deeds for Mr. Hanson, whom he knew only in his profession. Lord P. did not utter a syllable.

[Some conversation arose about the production of those deeds, which the Counsel said it was not in their power to produce. Mr. C. Hanson had them. And order was made, calling upon him to give them up.]

John Harrison, parish clerk of St. George's Bloomsbury, deposed as to the marriage of Lord P. which took place there in March 1814.

Benjamin Goose deposed, that he lived as coachman with Lord P. He had seen Mr. N. Hanson drive him out with a stick, and Lord P. used to complain of the Hanson family. He used to treat the servants ill. This witness related various instances of strange conduct on the part of Lord P. and thought him insane.

Richard Jones, gardener to Lord P. bore testimony to his extraordinary conduct. He used to desire witness to steal his neighbour's dung, associated with the servants, and talked in a strange way. Mr. Alder came in 1817, and usually associated with Lady P. His Lordship complained of being horsewhipped, and that there was fresh mark across his jaw. He said, "that [illegible] had struck him across the face" Witness, on one occasion, heard a noise, he run out and saw Lord P. on the ground, & Mr. Alder standing near, his Lordship got up and said, "that damned villain has knocked me down," and ran behind witness, crying and sighing very much. He then sat down under a tree. Mr. Alder went up to him, shaking his fist, and saying "you prepare to fight me a duel to-morrow morning." Neither Lord P. nor Miss Hanson, who were present, went up to him: and Lady P. and Mr. Alder went away arm in arm. Witness did not consider Lord P. a man of sound mind.

Thomas Bramfield, Esq. said he lived next door to Lord P. at Fairlawn. They could hear what passed in the house, and frequently heard violent noises and cries of murder, as if from Lord P.

James Monk, gardener, had seen Lady P. hit his Lordship a violent smack in the face; and a gentleman standing near her took a whip out of her hand, and struck his Lordship, who cried out murder, ran down the steps, and fell at the bottom. The gentleman hit him again with the whip, when he cried out mournfully, and attempted to make his escape. His Lordship used to pinch the servants, drive dung-carts, &c.

George Seeks, carpenter, had seen Mr. Alder strike Lord P. very violent blows with his fist, which made his Lordship fall. Lady P. and Mr. Alder behaved like man and wife. Witness once saw Lady P. and Mr. Alder in a room—he thought they were—he only saw four legs. [Here a long discussion arose as to evidence respecting the alleged adultery, it being contended that as the Commissioners were sitting to try the question of lunacy only, no other one could then be agitated. After counsel on both sides had spoken, the Commissioners decided that no proof respecting adultery could be admitted.]—The witness proceeded to state, that he had seen Lady P. whip his Lordship for five minutes at a time, as hard as she was able. He had also seen Mr. Alder shove him from the carriage door and get in first. He never saw him treated as a Nobleman ought to be [illegible] witness thought him very ignorant—quite mad indeed.

Mr. Graham, surgeon, of Turnham green attended his Lordship for an accident of the knee-joint. He inquired how it occurred. Lady P. said, it would cure his Lordship of jumping. His Lordship said indignantly it was from her pushing him down the steps.—Witness, who had had many opportunities of observing Lord P.'s mind, said it was certainly not sound.

James Rutty, gardener, bore testimony to Lord P.'s foolish and violent behaviour, and to his having seen Mr. Alder and others beat him.

The Rev. Wm. Antrobus, Rector of Acton, deposed to his Lordship's discordant voice and strange manner of singing at church. He considered him not under the control of reason. He attended frequently at church, and behaved with decorum. He did not believe his Lordship capable of understanding the duties of religion, but he had never talked with him on religious subjects.

February 16, 1823.

John Francis Maynard was the first witness called. Witness was clerk at Acton. He deposed that Lord Porstmouth frequently called upon him early in the morning to attend afternoon service.

Richard Bleglace was under butler in the family in 1815. Saw Hanson throw dust and water at his Lordship, which he would return like a child. Her Layship seldom accompanied him, but would go out for hours together unaccompanied. He never made any remarks upon her absence, but when she returned he appeared pleased. She never sat next Lord P. at dinner; but Mr. Alder, with whom she was very familiar, invariably occupied the favoured place.

Sir Richard Birnie had a cottage at Fairlawn, where his Lordship, in August 1819, applied for a warrant against his wife, stating that she had flogged him severely with a horsewhip while the Miss Hansons held his hands. He exhibited several whip marks on his cheek and neck. He did not grant the warrant, but accompanied his Lordship to his own house for the purpose of enquiry. He saw three ladies, on of whom asked witness how he dared intrude himself on those premises without her permission; Sir R. B. remonstrated on her conduct, and told her he might not act quite so leniently another time.

Wm. Cox, gardener, deposed that his Lordship used to complain to him of her Ladyship's conduct during the night. His master's morning amusement consisted in driving a dung-cart. The servants used to carry logs of wood on their shoulders to imitate funerals, with which he appeared highly delighted. Observed great familiarity between her Ladyship and Mr. Alder. When they were walking together in the grounds the people would sometimes exclaim—"There goes Lay P. and her flash man." His Lordship made no observations, although he must have heard them.

Sarah Jones was housekeeper in 1815, when they resided in Wigmore-street. His Lordship would remain at home, while the Countess staid out from morning till evening. He never however expressed any surprise at this conduct. A Newbury's, Mr. Alder's bed-room communicated with that of the Countess, as was the case at Fairlawn. Often heard Lord P. cry out "murder!" Mr. Alder was between 50 and 60, and not very comely.

Mary Elson was chambermaid at the Abercrombie Arms at Stanmore, in 1821. Lady P. Mr. Alder, Miss Hanson, and his Lordship, lived at her master's house for a few days. Mr. Alder's bed room communicated with her Lady ship's. His Lordship's chamber was at another part of the house. The party generally dined in Mr. Alder's bed-room; sometimes, however, her Ladyship would take her dinner in her own chamber, when Mr. A. would carry it in to her, leaving his Lordship with Miss Hanson. Remembered his Lordship once making a noise on his plate with his knife, when Mr. A. peremptorily ordered him to leave the table, which he immediately did. Mr. A. ordered that no other person should be permitted to attend her Ladyship excepting himself, as she was very nervous. Lord P. told witness that Lady P. had prevented him from sleeping for three weeks together; after which he began to cry bitterly.

James Cary was undertaker in Wimpole-street. Soon observed that Lord P. acted very strangely; he flogged witness and pulled his ears. Had seen his lady beat Lord P. when dressed and undressed; and had himself beaten him by her orders. He was never free from bruises. Lord P. told witness that Lady P. had kicked him out of bed and made him * * * * * [The witness here stated what it is not decent to repeat.] Would ask witness to bleed him, and witness tied up his arm, when the tape broke, and his Lordship cried bitterly. Witness was convinced of Lord P.'s ignorance on a certain subject. His Lordship once pulled Miss Hanson's nose, and gave her two black eyes, for which he was severely beaten. Mr. Alder would take Lady P. round the waist, and used other gross familiarities. Lord P. who was often present, never complained of it. On one occasion, when Mr. Alder was there, Lady P. desired witness to sleep out of the house, with which he appeared to comply; but he returned, and retired to his chamber unperceived. Lady P.'s room was underneath. About one o'clock he heard some person cross the dressing-room (in which Alder slept) and go into Lady P.'s. About four o'clock witness proceeded softly into the Countess's room, when he saw Alder in the further part of the bed with Lady P.—His Lordship would get drunk if liquor was left in his way.

James Handling was head butler to Lord P. Lord P. believed himself to be king of the county of Hamoshire. His robes, he said, were coming from London; he intended to have his throne fixed in the dining-room, and to pass judgment on the Hanson family and Mrs. Alder (meaning her Ladyship). Old Hanson, he said, was to be hanged (*laughter*); Mr. N. Hanson hanged and guillotined (*a laugh*); Mr. Alder was also to be hanged; and Mrs. A. (as he called her) to be transported for life (*continued laughter*). He talked of these matters quite seriously, and anticipated great pleasure in getting rid of Mr A.

Mary Champin, was mistress of the charity school at Acton during Lord P.'s residence at Fairlawn. When at church she often heard what Lord P. termed singing; it was a most horrible sound, and made the girls laugh.

Robt. Wright, carpenter, remembers Lord P. on one occasion twisted the bell-rope round the neck of witness's son, who would have been inevitably hung had not persons come to his assistance. On the death of witness's father-in-law, he attended the funeral and acted as Clerk.

Wm. Featherstone, carpenter, deposed that Lord P. would often fly into a rage with without the least provocation. Mr. Alder's conduct in respect to her Ladyship was such as could not escape suspicion.

Adjourned at Four, till Monday.

Monday Feb. 17.

J. Drummond, Esq. the banker, deposed to some banking transactions between his house and Lord Portsmouth. All remittances came from the trustees, and he received orders to pay Lord P. any money he might draw for.

Dr. Burnby attended Lord P. with the marriage license, and administered the oath to him. His Lordship appeared to read the affidavit. Every thing was regular. Lord P. received witness with a bow, seemed to expect him, and did not appear surprised or flurried.

Francis Revil, an upholsterer, deposed to the ill-treatment endured by Lord P. while he was at work at his Lordship's house.

Mr. Sharrow, barrister, was related to Mr. Hanson, but knew nothing at the time of Lord P.'s marriage with Miss Hanson. Witness had known Lord P. for 17 or 18 years. Lord P. told him that Mr. Alder used to come and lie down in the bed with Lady P. and himself; witness told his Lordship that he should have broken Mr. Alder's neck. Lord P. said he should do no such thing, for that Alder had shot me five or six times. He complained repeatedly of ill-treatment from Hanson and Alder. Witness told Lord P. that Alder was the father of Lady P.'s child, Lord P. said he believed the infant was his own, because Lady P. and her family had told him so, because Mr. Alder was ruptured, and because Lady P. had seen Dr. Hamilton, who was the cleverest fellow in the world! (*Laughter.*) Lady P. was 24 or 25 years of age at the time of her marriage. She is a well-informed person, very genteel in her manners, though not a fine figure, and of uniform decorum in society. Lord P. in witness's judgement was of a thoroughly unsound mind: his memory was perfect, but his judgment was imperfect, and he was uncommonly prejudiced.

Sir Henry Halford had seen Lord P. by the desire of the Lord Chancellor, and deemed him quite incompetent. Witness thought that his Lordship was born with a puny, sickly mind. He answered questions put to him as a boy of seven or eight would answer them. When asked whether he had had sexual intercourse, he answered sharply, "I would not swear it:" but he said he was sure the child was his, because Mr. Huntley and Lord Grantley told him so! Lord P.'s manner in relating that Alder had gone to bed to Lady P. was deficient in that indignation which every man of sound mind must feel at such a wrong. He admitted that he had neither remonstrated against nor resisted the outrage.

Dr. Bailey considered Lord P. a man of weak and unsound mind. He had talked about Lady P.'s being pregnant for 16 months—that the birth had been put off for several months (*laughter*) and that miscarriages arose from children not being properly begotten. A man (Dr. Bailey said) might have a good memory and yet be a lunatic, as a man might have a sound mind and a bad memory. Though Lord P. might be able to keep out of the way of obvious danger, as would most animals, yet witness was decidedly of opinion that he was always of unsound mind.

Dr. Powell was of the same opinion. Lord P. had talked with him about sitting on a throne, of holding levees and administering justice, of Alder's not being the father of the child because he was ruptured, &c. &c. He also told witness, that when he went out he had no intention of being married, but Mr. Hanson said that he must. Alder, Lord P. said, was first introduced by Mr. Hanson as a medical man to attend upon the Countess, who was subject to hysterics. He said he had been often roused at midnight by the Countess, who said she was ill, and sent for Alder, who used to come in his shirt. Alder then got into bed at the opposite side of the Countess, who used to tell him (Lord P.) to lie quiet and go to sleep. (*Laughter.*) Witness was Secretary to the Committee for Licensing Houses for the Care of Insane Persons, and had therefore seen more than any practitioner; had heard the whole of the evidence, and was of opinion that the disorder of the mind was of long standing, and now much worse than when he first knew Lord P.—His Lordship had a character of imbecility marked upon his countanance. There were some symptom in the case inconsistent with weakness.

Tuesday, February 18.

Dr. Sutherland deposed, that he had conversed with Lord P. several times, and agreed with Dr. Powell that his Lordship was not sound in his mind. One proof of it was his reckless way of driving amidst a concourse of carriages; and the personal risk in suffering any ignorant person to bleed him was of itself a sufficient indication of unsoundness of mind. It was not caused by bodily disease, but was original in his constitution.

Sir George Tuthill, one of the Physicians of Bethlem, visited Lord P. under the name of Williams. His Lordship told witness of the treatment he received from Alder—of his being driven from his bed—of Alder's lying down with Lady P. &c. He said he had had no intercourse with the former or the present Countess, though he believed the child to be his own, for the reasons already stated. He was desirous, nevertheless, of entering into a third marriage. He talked of a throne, showed witness tape and lancets, and explained that bleeding excited certain feelings. He said that people were conspiring against him, and that he had a nightly guard of eight men. He directed a Mr. Williams to take down his judgment against Alder and others, in which he pronounced sentence of death, transportation, &c. Lord P.'s state of health was good, and his constitution rather strong. Witness saw him drag a servant by the collar, and the more the man screamed, the more Lord P. seemed delighted. He then flogged him with a whip. He was uncapable of comprehending the present proceedings. He does not know the natural relations of things. Witness thought he must always have had an unsound mind, and believed that as he grew older he would more and more display it. He did not reason badly, for he could not reason at all. He would not be admitted into any lunatic establishment, for he was incurable.

Dr. Warburton said, he agreed in opinion with Sir G. Tuthill, with whom he had visited Lord P. Witness did not think there was the least probability of his recovery. It was a lost case; though a kind treatment might add to his tranquillity. His Lordship (taking the evidence about him to be true) never had any strength of mind.

After Dr. W.'s testimony had closed, two letters were read, written by Lord P. to a lady, whose name was, however, suppressed. They were both to the same effect. We give the first one:

"2, *Hanover square, Jan.* 29 1823.

"MY DEAR MADAM,—It is a long time since I had the pleasure of hearing of your welfare and health. I should be particularly happy to have the consent of your good father and mother, and shall have the happiness of waiting to marry you for my next wife. I must allow it can't take place for some time to come until every thing is adjusted, and shall hope your friends will have no objection to the wedding taking place, and Mr. Skirrow thinks proper to come down spend some Sundays.

"I am, my dear Madam,

"Your's affectionately,

"PORTSMOUTH.

"P. S. Pray do not forget and write to me as often as you can how you are, because it will give me much pleasure. I am sorry to say that my health is much impaired on account of this unfortunate affair."

A conversation now arose respecting Lord P.'s attendance before the Commissioners, and Sergeant Pell was dispatched to prepare his Lordship. He returned in less than a quarter of an hour, to inform the Court that Lord P. was ready in an adjoining [illegible] to receive them. He added a request [illegible] Lord P.——his Lordship's eyes were always at the time—that he might be allowed to sit [illegible] of Lord P. and Mr. Combe on the other. This he did because he would have some friends near him, whose presence would assure his mind before so many strangers.—After some remarks, the Commissioners, Counsel, and Jury, retired to examine his Lordship. The Reporters were not admitted to the private room; but it is understood that the Court found Lord P.'s notions in some instances highly confused; he thought that women went 9 years with child. He discovered a great eagerness to inculpate Alder, and scrupled not to relate many things against him which involved his own dishonour, without perceiving it. He was partially adroit in hiding his follies. When some of them were mentioned he looked demure. He said that he had given up following black jobs; that he never used lancets now, and as to ringing of bells, he thought it an exercise greatly beneath him. He was generally coherent and displayed minute accuracy of memory as to places names, and dates.

Wednesday February 19.

Mr. DENMAN, as Counsel for the Petition, summed up the case. He said he thought it almost a mockery to doubt that the Jury were not perfectly convinced of the insanity of the unfortunate Nobleman. None, he thought, could hesitate as to his general insanity, but those who took a strange interest in seeing disinterested witnesses injured in the credit of their testimony. The general dignity of the manners of the unfortunate Nobleman was urged in opposition to the lunacy. His manner had certainly something of grace in it, and his smile was more expressive than he could have expected in a person of defective intellect: but how could these things weigh against the mass of evidence. Shewing a gross and continued aberration from all that was dignified or decent? His behaviour before the Jury was artful for he wished them to believe he was never bled but by a professional person; but when pressed, he said he had given over the use of lancets for years, though it was proved yesterday that he would give up his Countess rather than his lancets, so strong and perverted was his inclination. The Jury would recollect the unhappy Peer's observations respecting sexual intercourse, which he would not repeat. What could they think of the mind which could surrender the golden gifts of Venus for such miserable substitutes as tapes and lancets?—Mr. Denman, in the course of his address, pointed out the unfortunate Nobleman's senseless demeanour on the death of his late Countess, whom he described as the best and kindest friend he ever had; the kidnap-

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 08 April, 2017

ping conduct of the marriage from first to last; the gross and indecent impositions of Alder, and the family, and Countess; the submitting to accept of a spurious issue, which was, with respect to himself,

"The brood of folly, without father bred,"

for his own; the cudgelling, whipping, spoliation, and robbery, with which he was bereft of every living enjoyment in the absence of his higher senses; the views so dishonourably and cruelly conducted, of the Hansons upon the title and estates of one of the noblest pedigrees in Great Britain. After expatiating on the evidence, Mr. Denman went on to anticipate what would be the defence. Perhaps 100 persons of respectability might come forward to say that they had not seen any thing unusual, still less unsound, in the conduct of the Noble Lord. With the evidence already adduced, it would be like a man, proved to have committed a felony by two witnesses, calling three to swear that they never saw him do anything of the kind. He remarked with scorn on the necessity of Mr. Hanson's coming into the witness box to give explanations of the trap-marriage, and the haste which caused him to give his Lordship the wrong daughter! —He expected Mr. Alder to come forward and defend the Countess from the injuries her reputation had received on his account! The Jury would also be anxious to see the gentle Laura and Eliza Hanson, and hear them prove they had never joined in the wanton cruelty which had embittered the existence of the unhappy Nobleman for many years! Was it possible the Jury could believe a man sound in his mind who had given them to understand that he did not know whether his income was 100*l.* a-year or 20,000*l.*—who had retained an impression of delusions put upon him by Alder and the Hansons, which no man could hear of without being astonished at the degradation of intellect which could allow to receive and retain such delusions? Then, if all this were true, what conclusion must they form? Would they allow the unfortunate person to be at large without any conduct or protection—would they again suffer him to become a sport to the cruelty, a prey to the ambition of that family which, in its eagerness for distinctions to which they had no claim, had forfeited all that was creditable in character or decent in conduct? He hoped not. In point of act they, the Counsel for the Petition, ought to be considered as his Lordship's counsel. They and Mr. Newton Fellowes, who wished to throw round him the full protection of the laws—who would secure him from insult and outrage, and impart to his existence those enjoyments of which his feeble intellect was yet capable, were his real friends.

Mr. Sergeant Pell (after half an hour's interval) rose to reply. After some observations on the importance of the case & the expression of his horror of the parties who had ill-treated Lord P. he went into various legal statements respecting such cases, quoting the opinions and decisions of several eminent Judges. Mr. Sergeant Pell then alluded to the difficulty of obtaining from the medical men a correct definition of madness. The best, he thought, was that of Dugald Stewart, which was, that "it consists in the mind being occupied, not by external objects, but by images which have fastened themselves on the mind, which images are false." But was this definition clear to the Jury? or did any of those given apply to his Lordship? When they could not define what insanity was, would they declare a man to be insane? He contended that Lord P. had sufficient strength of mind to enable him to obtain legal redress for his own injuries and to be amenable to the laws for the wrongs he might do to others. He could sue for a divorce in the Ecclesiastical courts, and obtain a sentence *a mensa et thoro*. This brought him naturally to the consideration of the case which had been so hardly pressed upon him by the other side as it respected Alder. He considered him rather as a pestilence hanging upon the unfortunate nobleman, blighting his hopes and his happiness, rendering him wretched, making him mad; exercising over him a species of refined cruelty, a terror and a torture to him by day, by night, his demon; fastening on his bed side, and making dreadful those hours which, if perfect happiness could be enjoyed on earth, were perfect in happiness to a faithful husband and faithful wife. (*Applause*). An action for criminal conversation might be instituted against this person: and there was, no doubt, enough ground to secure a verdict. A divorce might also be obtained—his wife was already separated from him: even now he was enjoying all the protection which their verdict could in any case give him. Then why should Lord P. be taken from under the protection of the laws, and placed under a lunatic commission? His property was safe under the deed of 1799—his person was safe. His brother was able to approach him, nor was it easy to conceive why he should have resorted to the public exposition of his former unhappy condition. Mr. Combe had ample pecuniary means for watching over and protecting him. Mr. Sergeant Pell then went into the consideration of the various acts of insanity adverted to in the evidence, dividing them into acts of folly, of cruelty, of weakness, of lust, and of sound sense. First, as to his folly in ringing bells and following funerals: he admitted that it was unbecoming in a peer [illegible] himself to such amusements. These acts [illegible] ever, ridiculous in themselves, but only [illegible] the rank of him who did them; they [illegible] of great weakness, but not of unsoundness [illegible] Then for the acts of cruelty; he admitted [illegible] breaking of the leg of the coachman in bed after it had been set, was a cruel act, but did not necessarily imply madness. He was amenable to the laws; and had he killed the man, the unsoundness of his mind would not have prevented him from suffering the punishment of murder. Next for the acts of lust, which were supposed to furnish direct proofs of insanity, and especially the use of the lancets. To those who never practised gross indecencies, things very obscene might sound extraordinary: but they must not infer madness too hastily. There were instances of extraordinary bestiality, which yet were never held for proofs of insanity. In kindness to human nature, these offences sought refuge from the general loathing under the plea of insanity. Mr. Wetherell had said he would prove that Lord P. thought when his arm was punctured that he was enjoying sexual intercourse, but the evidence failed. Every body acquainted with human life must be aware that the mind might be debased to an extraordinary degree of vileness. They must all remember the fate of Kutzmanoff, who was found hanging and dead, after being placed there for the gratification of his abominable desire by a common prostitute. Another instance was to be found in the fate of a person of high rank who was found dead outside the door of an apartment in a brothel. In the room were three naked prostitutes, and all he wished to do, was to peep through the key-hole. These were acts worse than any alleged against Lord P. and yet they were never construed into proof of insanity. He came next to his Lordship's capability to distinguish right from wrong. That very extraordinary deed of 1799, which was held by his learned friends to be conclusive of his madness, he thought one of the wisest acts of his life. Lord Portsmouth was visited and received parties to dinner. It did not appear from any of them that he conducted himself improperly. Mr. Sergeant Pell then noticed Lord P.'s voting on both sides which, he said, was rather considered by ambitious people as displaying a just knowledge of self-interests: but his Lordship had said that, had he supposed the Queen guilty, he should certainly not have voted as he did: which did not indicate insanity.—The Learned Sergeant said he should not call the Hansons, and still less should he disgust the Jury with the presence of Alder. (*Applause.*) He delivered them all up to the public opprobrium which they had courted. They and their actions were before the world. To his knowledge they had been faithfully represented in the developement of the evidence, day by day, by those gentlemen who attended on behalf of the public press. This was one of the uses of that instrument: it made the world acquainted with those acts which eluded the correction of the law, but might be reached by public opinion; and public opinion thus obtained became the best means of correcting public manners ever yet devised by human wit. (*Applause.*) But he did not know the Hansons: he disdained all connexion with them. He thought that the Jury must see that they had been led away at first on the evidence respecting the marriage. They must have supposed that Lord Portsmouth never saw the Hansons till a few days before the marriage. It turned out that he must have know Miss Hanson almost from infancy. Lord Portsmouth was most anxious to marry. Mr. N. Fellowes was anxious that he should marry. Lady Henrietta Wallop kindly offered her services to select a lady. This of course was all consistent with propriety and decency. Why should the counsel allege impropriety and indency in respect to the marriage with Miss Hanson? Would they believe that a man like Lord Byron (whom he professed only to know by his writing) would have witnessed the marriage, if he had supposed it was a mere sacrifice on the altar of ambition and selfishness? He was reminded by this that Lord Portsmouth was asked if he knew Lord Byron. He said yes. Lord Byron had written a great many plays. Being asked if he had read them, he replied no, he was no great reader. It was evident that he correctly appreciated the general character of Lord Byron. He would not follow the scrutiny of those disgusting details which arose from the examination of the witnesses at Salt-hill. As men of experience, they could suggest to their own minds reasons for the appearances which had been described. In 1815 Lord Portsmouth had directed Messrs. Palmer and France to prepare his will. His directions were of such nature, that, were his Lordship to die, it would not be in the power of the Courts to disturb it. His Lordship had a perfect palace in Hampshire. He was known to and visited by all the neighbouring gentlemen; yet no gentlemen of the county had been called. He begged pardon—Dr. Ludlow, and Mr. Turner, the apothecary, had given evidence after obtruding themselves over night by the advice of counsel, with a view to their examinations on the following morning.

The Commissioners had before offered to adjourn, in consideration of the great fatigue endured by the Learned Sergeant, who, having got over this section of the evidence, accepted their proposal, reserving the remainder of his address for to-morrow morning.

Thursday, February 20.

Mr. Sergeant Pell resumed his speech. He said he did not wish to conceal the fact that Lord P. up to 1814, had been guilty of acts of weakness, of folly, and degradation; but when they heard his witnesses, he thought they would not say he was insane. The Learned Advocate spoke with just severity of the conduct of Lady P. who ought to have been his guide, his solace, his protection, instead of subjecting him to stripes and a series of ill-treatment of the most inhuman description. He then commented at length on the evidence adduced, and admitted, that since the journey to Scotland Lord P.'s mind had fallen into a state of hurry and derangement almost amounting to unsoundness—there was a mist over his intellect, a delusion of his judgment: but his case was in safe hands, in those of merchants of eminence, gentlemen of rank, legislators, noblemen—and it was impossible or the public to be dissatisfied with their judgment. The question was, if the rays of light in Lord P.'s mind should, by kind and proper treatment, again dawn into a perfect day, or whether that light were to be precipitated, by harshness and severity, into eternal night. He had done his duty—a very painful one: their's was no less so—they would acquit themselves honourably. (The address of the Learned Sergeant lasted, from first to last, six hours.)

Mr. Evans, solicitor for Lord P. was then examined, as was subsequently his partner, *Mr. Palmer*. They deposed to various transactions between themselves and Lord P. His Lordship had prosecuted a fellow for endeavouring to extort money from him. On the trial Lord P. gave testimony, and the man was convicted and outlawed. Lord P. seemed to understand the wickedness of the crime. In 1816, they considered his Lordship of sound mind, but not capable of managing his affairs without advisers. He knew the value of money, and could let a farm as well as any man. He was very near in money matters. He wrote with facility and without dictation.—[Mr. Palmer, in his evidence, said he had received instructions from Lord P. to make his will, and had made it; and Mr. Denman called upon him to produce them, which call was resisted by Sergeant Pell, as involving a breach of confidence. The point was reserved by the Commissioners.] Lord P. had given instructions to resist former petitions, which were perfectly rational. He used to drink tea with Mr. Palmer, and never talked irrationally in his hearing. He was a weak man; but no (Mr. Palmer) had seen men of weaker minds than Lord P.—and Noblemen too! (*Laughter.*)

Friday, February 21.

The Commissioners having decided that the instructions for his will, given by Lord P. might be produced; after some discussion they were put in, when it appeared from them that his Lordship had left his late Countess's fortune (12,000*l.*) to the present, whom he made also sole executrix, had left a legacy of 500*l.* to Mr. C. Hanson, &c. *Mr. Palmer* said, he thought the instructions could not have been written by his Lordship, they were so correct; but he knew as well what he was about at the time as witness did. He was competent to make a will.

Mr. Justice Burroughs had known Lord P. many years: he deemed him rather weak in mind, but never saw him betray the least delusion, folly, eccentricity, or derangement, and had no reason to believe him of unsound mind.

The Rev. R. Wright, Rector of Hitchin Abbas, Hampshire had known Lord P. several years, and thought him a singular man, but not insane.

The Rev.—Wake, Rector of Wallop, had of on seen Lord P. in society, in which he behaved with propriety. Considered him a man of weak mind on some subjects, but not unsound, and should not hesitate to administer the sacrament to him.

Mr. Lyford, surgeon, of Winchester, went to school with Lord P. at Odiham, where he seemed to make the same progress as other boys. The boys sometimes laughed at him, and he had a propensity to low company. Witness never attended his Lordship professionally.

Mr. Wickham, surgeon, had seen Lord P. at various public places, where he conducted himself with propriety, though he seemed rather more familiar than gentlemen usually are.

The Rev. Dr. Hurd, Rector of Andover, had often seen his Lordship at church and other public places, and had never observed any thing improper in his conduct.

G Twineham, Esq. of Whitchurch had often dined with Lord P. at Hurstbourn—did not consider him a sensible man, but he always conducted himself like a gentleman.

J. Twineham, Esq. had often sold corn and hay to Lord P. who understood their qualities and kept very accurate accounts. Witness had lent his Lordship 15,000*l.* to satisfy his creditors.

Monday, February 24.

Dr. Latham had seen Lord P. four times since January. Lord P. complained to him of the conduct of the Hansons, and with difficulty could be made to believe that those proceedings were not against them. He denied the charge of impotence. His intellect is very weak, but capable, by kind treatment, of being brought into a right direction. His mind is imbecile, not unsound. He could teach children to read and write, and the Chancellor was corrected by him in an arithmetical question. The delusions respecting tapes and lancets arose, in the opinion of Dr. Latham, from his Lordship's being totally impotent in body. He has no more idea of sexual intercourse, gestation, and pregnancy, than a native resident of the tropics has of ice and congelation, than a blind man has of colours, or a deaf man of sound. Being so impotent, it was not unreasonable that he should feel no curiosity on the subject of sexual intercourse. Madness was a state of mind just capable of the reception of impressions, but without the power of will, memory, and judgment, to arrange and combine them. Lord P. retains more or less of these powers; but his mind is imperfect—it was a sort of twilight—to use a Johnsonian expression, a sort of crepuscular light of understanding.

Tuesday, February 25.

Dr. Ainslie knew Lord P. both as a friend and a physician, and considered him as a man of sound though weak mind. He had visited him in January last, by desire of the Lord Chancellor. He thought his Lordship upon many subjects, extremely ignorant and a perfect child in understanding, but he was capable of being taught. All the knowledge he has, he got from the late Dean of Exeter. If irrational acts were proof of unsoundness of mind, witness did not know who would escape that imputation. He was certain he would remove Lord P.'s delusions, if he had fair opportunities; and had he been kept quiet for the last six months, he would not now have been deranged. A man of weak mind treated as his Lordship has been, might easily become deranged; but up to the last meeting he did not consider him of insane mind. The delusions of a lunatic could not be wholly removed, but witness did not think that was the case with Lord P.

Dr. Bankhead saw Lord P. for the first time in October, when he explained the cause of his visit. His Lordship was surprised to hear of the object of the commission, which he thought was a proceeding against the Hansons, not against himself. From all that witness saw of Lord P. he appeared to him to be certainly not of unsound mind. He is extremely timid and credulous, and his mind is to be acted upon by fear in an amazing degree. Witness did not speak to his Lordship on the subject of thrones, funerals, bell ringing, &c. nor about impotency, which was a thing of every difficult proof. Lord P. is neither idiot nor lunatic. With an honest banker, a clever land agent, and a faithful steward, witness believed his Lordship was as capable of managing his property as any man present. The follies imputed to him were no proofs of insanity. Following funerals, &c. might be whimsical; some people were fond of attending executions. Neither cruelty, nor depraved appetite, nor absurd or stupid amusements, were proofs of an unsound mind, nor quiet suffering of ill-treatment by those about him. Witness considered it cruel to keep up terrifying delusions in such a mind as Lord P.'s; and they might be kept up so effectually as eventually to supersede the powers of the understanding altogether.

Wednesday February, 26.

Dr. Bankhead's examination was continued "Suppose (said one of the Jury, Mr. Bruce) a Nobleman is married, and his wife makes it a rule to carry a horsewhip, to keep one in her bed-room, to apply it occasionally by way of chastisement; she coolly witnesses the daily ill-treatment of her husband; she introduces an adulterer into her family; she practises a refinement of cruelty by sending her husband to fetch this adulterer to her bed, and witnesses, nay more, encourages a barbarity of conduct and treatment from this adulterer to her husband; suppose this case, and further, that the husband on no one occasion resists, opposes, or complains of this depraved and unexampled conduct,—what would be your opinion of the competency of this husband to manage his own affairs, and superintend the expenditure of his money, and the disposal of his property?"—" Supposing this case to be possible, (Dr. Bankhead replied)—which I deny to be either probable or possible, I should say, that he was totally incompetent to superintend any one of the common affairs and transactions of life." —" Suppose (continued Mr. Bruce) this case to be merely hypothetical, and that it be related by the husband himself to a Jury sworn to try the sanity of his mind—what would then be your opinion of him?"—I should (said Dr. B.) think such a man very wicked—addicted to falsehood—and who was desirous of getting rid of his wife."

While Mr. Sergeant Pell was in the private room with Lord P. a conversation arose respecting admissions to his Lordship. Mr. Pepys observed, that his Lordship's mind should not be prepared by either counsel or any other person: and Sir Thomas Baring (one of the Jury) said that on the former private examination of Lord P he almost uniformly turned round to Sergeant Pell, and from the expression of his countenance, answered affirmatively or negatively—a course which Sir Thomas thought ought not to be repeated—Mr. Sergeant Pell having returned to the Hall noticed with warmth these attacks upon him in his absence, which he thought unfair and ungenerous—Sir Thomas Baring and Mr. Pepys explained that they did not suppose Mr. Pell was capable of acting wrong intentionally; and much conversation arose respecting the language which had been used in addressing the Court.—Mr. G. Bankes, M. P. called upon Sergeant Pell for an explanation of an expression that fell from the Learned Sergeant, which he considered to insinuate an unfairness of conduct in the proceedings of the Jury—Sergeant Pell was about to do so, when the Court interfered, and hoped that the question would be withdrawn.—Mr. Bankes persisted in his question, and asked Sergeant Pell if he meant to give him an answer?—Sergeant Pell "Here or any where else."—Mr. Bankes again pressed for an explanation, and observed upon the language now used by the learned Sergeant.—Mr. Commissioner Trower expressed his willingness to take all the imputation of the allusion to lie upon the Court—it could not aply to the Jury.—Mr. France: "If these discussions are persisted in, I shall apply to the Lord Chancellor to put a stop to them."—Mr. Trower: "I derive my authority from the King in Council, and not from the Lord Chancellor, to whom this Court is not amenable:" —Mr. Bankes eventually withdrew his question, upon the assertion of the Chief Commissioner, that the insinuation used by Sergeant Pell could not be applied to the Jury—[We understand the insinuation to be, that some person or persons had prevented the cross-examination of witnesses.]—The Court adjourned to the re-examination of his Lordship at two o'clock.

Thursday, February 27.

Dr. Monro saw Lord P. in January, under the name of Thomas. His Lordship told him he had been impotent for eight years, yet said he was connected with Lady P. in 1821, and expressed his wish for a divorce, in order that he might marry again. He also spoke of Alder's going to bed with Lady P. which he could not help—of the erection of a throne in order to celebrate the birth of his child, which child, in the next breath, he declared not to be his, —of his being beaten, compelled to sign blank contracts, &c. Dr. Monro had not the slightest doubt of Lord P.'s insanity. It was a mixed case—lunacy supervailing of a very weak mind. The way in which Lord P. reasons (if reasoning it might be called) indicates him to be insane, and what witness might term a fool, for he drew just conclusions from wrong premises at one time, and wrong conclusions from just premises at another. His disease was not curable by kind treatment, though it might become worse by unkind: he was not capable of being taught or of teaching others. His case was incurable.

Dr. F. Willis had visited Lord P. when he told witness that he had never had sexual intercourse with any one, but expressed his extreme anxiety to marry again, &c. &c. Witness asked his Lordship about funerals and bleeding; but of this he was very shy. Witness said it was a vulgar error to suppose that the moon had any thing to do with lunacy. All persons were lunatics who were confirmed in mental delusions, but there were great variety in the cases. His Lordship's was a hopeless one. Had he been a beggar instead of a lord, he would have exhibited himself as what is commonly called a Tom of Bedlam. Give him an opportunity to show his state of mind, & he would show it. His disease does not arise from bodily infirmity; his mind was originally unsound; and he was wholly incapable of managing his own affairs.

With this witness the examination closed, and Mr. Adam then addressed the Jury in reply. He contended, that though Lord P.'s mind was weak, it was not proved to be unsound. His amusements were not indicative of madness, but weakness of mind—folly. His breaking the man's leg was a wrong thing, but it showed an act of the will, an indication of understanding. The learned Counsel's observations on the evidence occupied a considerable time; he admitted that Lord P.'s understanding was puny and imbecile, but denied that he was a lunatic; and therefore the Jury were not warranted in finding a verdict of insanity.—The Court adjourned at the usual hour, and Mr. Adam will continue his reply in the morning.

Friday, February 28.

Mr. Adam commenced the 17th and last day of these proceedings by a continuation of his address to the Jury, in which he urged, that the many instances adduced of Lord P.'s propiety of behaviour were utterly irreconcilable with the charge of idiotcy or lunacy.

Mr. Wetherell replied, contending that the whole fabric of the defence had perished under the storm of facts and reasonings by which it was assailed. If the Jury were satisfied that there was unsoundness of mind, that was all that was necessary; and that there was unsoundness, no man, he thought, who had any mind himself, could for a moment doubt. Here Mr. W. observed upon various acts of Lord P—his execution of the deed of 1798—his breaking the man's leg—his notion of sexual intercourse to be effected by the lancets—his rage for funerals—his conduct under the knowledge of Alder's sharing his bed—his second marriage, &c. He concluded by calling upon the Jury to do their duty as Christians and Gentlemen.

Mr. Commissioner Trower charged the Jury. He observed upon the law of the case, that it had been stated that they must find whether the Earl, the subject of the inquisition, was a lunatic or not. But this was a mistake; the Jury were not bound to find their verdict, or to find it (as had been represented) in the express words of the Commission, or in any technical terms. All the Jury had to consider was, whether or not Lord P. was in an unsound state of mind, so as to be incapable of managing his own affairs.

VERDICT.

The Jury retired and deliberated upwards of an hour.

Upon their return Lord John Fitzroy, the Foreman, addressing his brethren, said, "Gentlemen, as many of you as are of opinion that John Charles' Earl of Portsmouth is of unsound mind and condition, and incapable of managing himself and his affairs, signify the same by holding up your hands."

The Jurors all held up their hands.

The Foreman then said to them, "Gentlemen, as many of you as are of opinion that John Charles, Earl of Portsmouth has been of unsound mind and condition since the 1st of January, 1809, signify the same by holding up your hands."

The Jurors all held up their hands.

The verdict was drawn up in a legal form, signed by each of the Jurors, and handed to the Commissioners to be delivered to the Lord Chancellor.

Lord John Fitzroy said he had to repeat the observations made at the commencement of this inquiry by such Gentlemen of the Jury as were Members of Parliament, upon the subject of their being called upon to fill the situation of Jurors during the sitting of the Legislative body. They had thought proper to do so, in order to prevent such a measure from being made a precedent upon any future occasion.

The Commissioners said that due notice should be taken of the communication.

The Commission was dissolved.

ROYAL REASON FOR MAKING A BISHOP.—Charles the Second told his Council "he had a Chaplain that was a very honest man, but a great blockhead, to whom he had given a living in Suffolk, that was full of *that sort of people*, he had gone about among them from house to house, though he could not imagine what he could have to say to them, for he was a very silly fellow; but he believed *his nonsense suited their nonsense*, for he had brought them all to the Church; and in reward of his diligence he had given him a Bishoprick in Ireland."

Mathews's success in America has, we understand, been unprecedented; he has not only given his various entertainments to most crowded audiences, but has also resumed his profession in the regular drama, and his profits we learn have exceeded eighty pounds sterling per night upon the average. It is better being a player than a President among these Republicans, if money is the only consideration, as Ministers tell us, when they plead so eloquently for large salaries—*Ibid.*

BOMBAY:—PRINTED FOR THE PROPRIETORS BY *SHREECRUSHNA JAGGANNATH*, AT THE *NEE PEEPUL*, No. 1, CHURCH GATE-STREET.